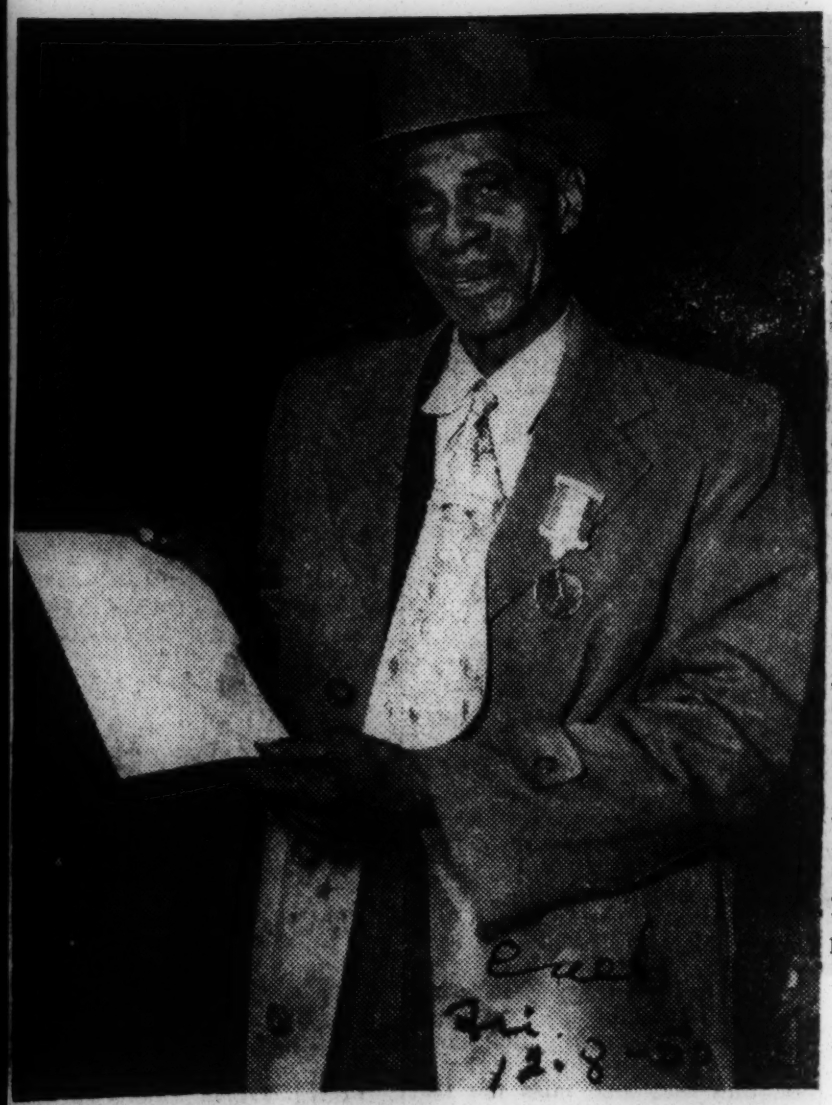
Ezzard Charles' Mother Receives Bible Society Award Made To Champion

Journal and Guide
Dec. 12-16-50
Norfolk, Va.

"I thank God for giving me the strength to win." These words of Ezzard Charles after he defeated Champion Joe Louis won him much admiration. Above is shown his mother receiving the 1950 Achievement Award of the New York Bible Society in his absence due to training for defense of the title.

Left to right are the Rev. V. Simpson Turner, a director of the society; Hon. Harold Pretlove, acting president; Mrs. Charles, the Rev. Gardner Taylor, who delivered the 141st anniversary sermon, and the Rev. William Carrington, pastor of First AME Zion, Brooklyn, scene of the event. (Bing Photo)



BRAKEMAN CITED FOR HEROISM.—James E. Dowell of Bristol, Va., brakeman for the Southern Railways, is shown wearing the Medal of Honor awarded him under an act of Congress in Washington last week. Here, he is en route to New York City for a radio appearance. The award was made for Dowell's quick action in scooping a 16-month-old child from the path of a track immediately ahead of an approaching train near St. Charles, Va., on July 10, this year. Dowell jumped off the moving train, ran ahead and lifted the child. James Woodward, from the track just in time to prevent him from being struck by the engine which was moving at about eight miles an hour.—INS Photo.

HailedByTruman For Saving Child

WASHINGTON — President Harry S. Truman this week authorized the Railroad Medal of Honor, highest award in railroading, for James E. Dowell of St. Charles, Va., a brakeman for the Southern Railway, who was cited for heroism on the job.

Dowell will receive the 63rd medal issued since 1905, for his rescue last July 10, of James Woodward, 16-month-old child, who was in the path of an onrushing train, according to an Interstate Commerce Commission release.

Application for the award to Dowell was filed by D. W. Brosman, General Manager of the Southern Railway at Knoxivlle.

About ten o'clock on the morning of July 10 while a switching train was moving from Monarch Mines toward St. Charles at a speed of about 15 miles per hour, three railroad employees who were on the train saw a small child on the track only a short distance ahead. Brakeman Dowell realized at once that the train could not be stopped short of the child.

He jumped off the train, ran ahead and lifted the child off the track just in time to prevent it from being struck. At that time the speed of the train was about 8 miles per hour. There is little doubt that the child would have been killed except for Dowell's "timely and courageous action," the ICC announcement said.

At the same time he seized the child with his left arm, Dowell shoved the mother, who ran toward him, knocking her from the path of the train. The train stopped four car lengths away.

ACT OF HEROISM REWARDED:

Brakeman, 60, Gets Railroad Honor Medal

ST. CHARLES, Va.—Jim Dowell, 60-year-old brakeman for the Southern Railway, recieved an unexpected gift last week—notification that President Truman had authorized the award of the Railroad Medal of Honor to him for heroism July 10, last.

The brakeman was out hunting rabbits when it was announced in Washington by the Interstate Commission that he has been named the 64th winner of the medal which was established in 1905. When he was finally brought to a telephone from his small shack near the railroad depot here, he exclaimed, "I'm real proud. I sure am real proud."

Saved Child, Mother

Dowell was cited for his heroism in rescuing a 16 - month - old child and its mother from the path of an onrushing coal train last July 10.

Ran Down Track

He was on the rear platform of the train caboose backing down a steep grade at about eight miles per hour, and, as it was gathering speed, the brakeman saw the child, Jimmie Woodward in the train's path.

Hugh Kester, the conductor, applied the brakes when Dowell sounded an alarm, but the brakeman was already on the ground running at the same time the boy's mother, Mrs. Carl Woodward, 23, dashed toward him.

Dowell scooped up the child with his left hand, straight-armed the mother off the tracks with his right hand, and jumped aside just as the train sped past.

Questioned after his heroic act at the time, the brakeman said the experience gave him the "weak trembles."

Railroad Hero Wins Medal

ST. CHARLES, Va.—James E. Dowell, the 60-year-old Southern Railway brakeman who saved a mother and her 16-month-old baby from death under the wheels of a train, has been awarded the Railroad Medal of Honor by President Truman. Courier

The modest brakeman is the sixty-fourth person to receive the medal since it was established in 1905.

Last July 10 Dowell was on the rear platform of a coal train caboose that was backing down a slope when he saw little Jimmie Woodward, white, in the path of the train.

Dowell jumped and hit the roadbed running. He was just a jump ahead of the train when he reached the toddler. Post, 12-2-50

At the same moment, the mother, Mrs. Carl Woodward, 23, arrived at the spot. Dowell seized the child with his left arm, stiff-armed the mother with his right, knocking her from the tracks, and leaped to safety with the baby just as the train brushed him. The train stopped four car-lengths away.

Dowell said the incident gave him "the weak trembles." Pittsburgh Post

"I can never repay him," said Mrs. Woodward.

Told he had been awarded the medal, Dowell said: "I'm real proud. I sure am real proud."

HONORED FOR SAVING A LIFE: Vice President Alben W. Barkley pins gold medal on Freeman Martin, 12, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for snatching a youngster from the path of a speeding car at an intersection near his school. He was the only Negro among the seven honored by the American Automobile Associations brought to Washington, D. C., for this ceremony. Mrs. Beulah Martin, his mother, is on the stand in the background, proudly looking on as her son receives his medal.

Howard U. Wins APRA Merit Award

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The special award given by the American Public Relations association for outstanding achievement in the field of international relations was awarded to Howard university at a luncheon meeting of the publicists in Willard hotel here last week.

The award was given the institution because of the good-will tour in Europe earlier this year by Howard's acting group.

Gets Award For Devising Time-Saving Procedure

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — An award was made last week to Elmer C. House, a voucher examiner in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for devising a time-saving procedure in the handling of Production and Marketing administration vouchers which saves the government $1.400 a year.

The procedure developed by Mr. House provides for the elimination of an unnecessary step in the preparation of vouchers for payment. About 1,500 such vouchers are processed monthly by the audit section of PMA's Fiscal branch. Under Mr. House's procedure, approximately 912 man-hours per year will be saved in processing. And since the salary level of this examining work is $1.57 per hour, total savings to the government amounts to $1,431.84 annually.

Presentation of the award was made by Karney A. Basfield, director of the Fiscal Branch. It consisted of a certificate of award and a check for $50.

Mr. House, a graduate of Terrell Law school, has been an employee of the Department of Agriculture since 1935. He is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and received his college training at Howard university.

U.S. Worker Wins Award

An award was made last week to Elmer C. House, a voucher examiner in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for devising a time-saving procedure in the handling of Production and Marketing Administration vouchers which saves the Government $1,400 a year.

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Mr. House, a graduate of Terrell Law School, has been an employee of the Department of Agriculture since 1935. He is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and received his college training at Howard University.

The voucher examiner served in the Navy during World War II. He is married and has one child, 7-year-old Karen Yvonne.

Awarded For Saving Nation $1,400 Per Year

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Chicago Store Honored With Anti-Bias Award

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Carson Pirie Scott and Company, one of the city's largest department stores in Chicago's downtown "loop" shopping district, headed a list of seven individuals and organizations receiving anti-bias awards last week.

The occasion was the annual luncheon of the city Commission on Human Relations. Mayer Martin Kennelly presented awards as follows:

1. Carson Pirie Scott and Co., for becoming the first State street department store to operate on a fair employment practices policy, hiring workers on a basis of ability without regard to race, creed or color.

2. South Congregational church for opening its services "to all persons, regardless of race and national origin."

3. Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference for work with a racially changing community in maintaining peace and harmony among the various groups.

4. Thomas Crowe, president, Catholic Interracial council, for promoting understanding of human relations problems.

5. Mrs. Virginia Mason, world understanding chairman, Parent-Teachers association; for her work with local P-TA's "to study and action on human relations problems."

6. Perry Wolfe, producer-author of "The Quiet Answer," radio program on minority problems on station WBBM.

7. Lucy P. Carner, special 1950 achievement citation for "distinguished professional service in bettering intergroup relations in social welfare in Chicago."

More than 400 guests attended the awards luncheon held at the Congress hotel.

Probably, the best story in the awards was the story of the downtown department store, popularly known as Carson's.

For years various Negro organizations and other civic groups have pleaded with downtown stores to employ Negro workers on the same basis as they do whites. Some had employed them in certain capacities besides the usual menial jobs. These included elevator girls and clerks at hot dog and snack counters.

None, however, were being utilized as salesgirls or on a higher level. This year, Carson's decided to employ them — without fanfare. The program actually began when Curtis S. Stone, 26, originally from Hartford, Conn., in the merchandising department.

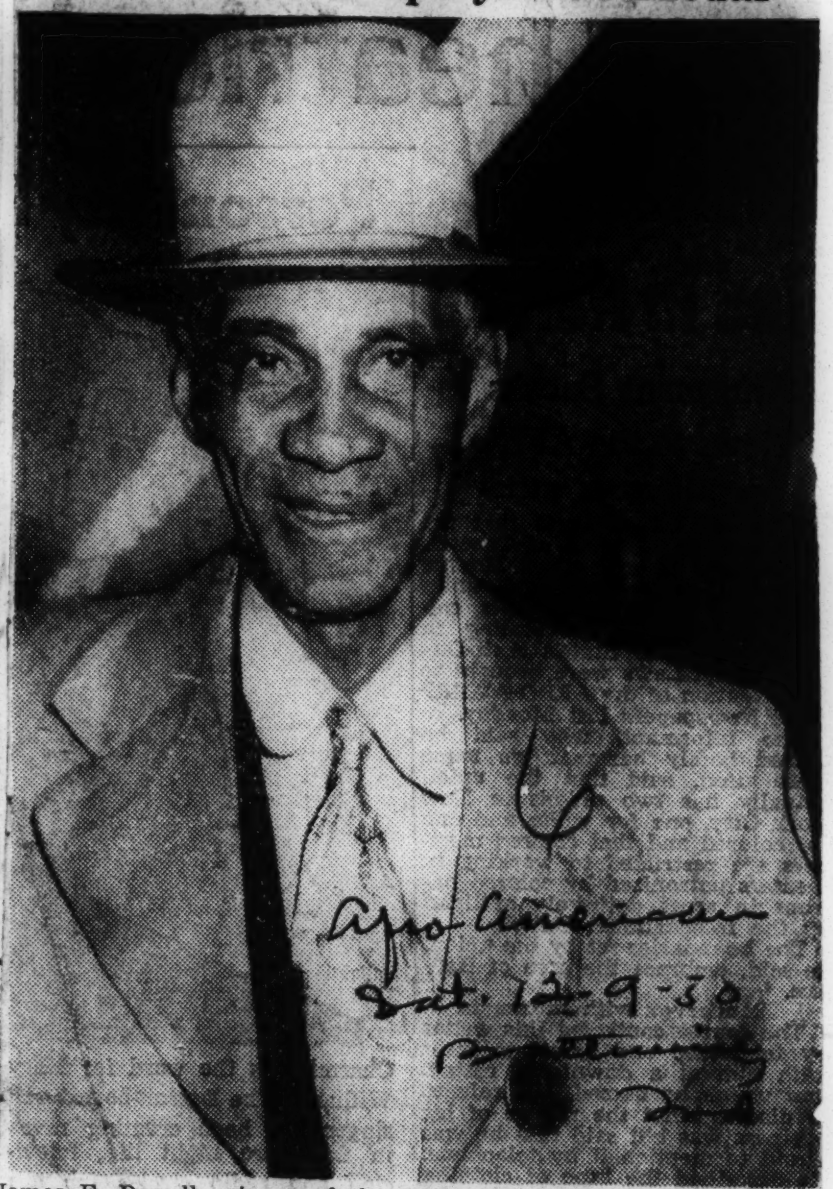
Since this date, the store has hired 144 other Negroes in numerous capacities, including sales clerks, stenographers, window and interior display workers, business machine operators, bookkeepers, stock clerks, watchmen, and even a store detective.

Cochrane To Get VFW Citizenship Award Sunday

The Veterans of Foreign Wars' Citizenship Medal, the highest award within the gift of that organization to bestow upon anyone, will go to Warren R. Cochrane, executive secretary of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock, when the Charles W. Clemmons Post number 7612, headed by Henry Menefee, will make a public presentation. The exercises will be held at the Liberty Baptist church, Rev. George W. Dudley, pastor.

The David T. Howard band will play a special selection and will lead the National Anthem. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. John D. Hines, Post Chaplain, T. M. Alexander, will give greetings. E. R. Culbreth, VFW Department Commander, will make the main address. C. L. Gideons, principal of the David T. Howard High School, will make introduction of the honored guest, while presentation of donation to YMCA through E. M. Edwards will be made by P. J. Powell.

Train Hero Displays ICC Medal



James E. Dowell, winner of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Medal of Honor for the heroic rescue of a 16-month-old child at St. Charles, Va. during July, stopped off in Washington, Tuesday, en route to an appearance on an ABC television broadcast. Mr. Dowell, who received a commendation from President Truman, has been employed as brakeman for 30 years by the Southern Railway System.

The Way to a Woman's Bank Account, Too

Being a fine cook, highly vaunted as the way to a man's heart, is also a means for a girl to increase her bank account, as proved by Miss Lillie F. Young of Courtland, Va., whose old Virginia cobbler took a prize in a national cooking contest, last week. Aside from a stove and other accessories, Miss Young won the congratulations of the Duke and Dutchess of Windsor, shown with her above.

Also among the winners was 20-year-old Miss Evangeline Diaz, of Puerto Rico, whose cookies based on an old recipe of that country, scored.

LEARNED ON WOOD STOVE:

Va. Lassie's Cobbler Wins $1000 Bake Prize

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—A comely Virginia girl who learned to cook on a wood burning stove, came up to New York last Monday and baked an old-fashioned Virginia cobbler on a General Electric Range in the main ballroom of the plush Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and won herself $1000 for her efforts.

The young lady was Miss Lillie F. Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Young, Route 3, Box 8, Courtland, Va., whose cobbler was adjudged the best in the dessert class of the Pillsbury Mills' second annual $25,000 National Bake-off contest.

In addition to winning the $1000, Miss Young also won the GE Stratoliner range on which she baked her cobbler, the GE mixer which she used and the Casco table and chair which were part of her "kitchen equipment" while she cooked in the Waldorf.

All Expenses Paid

She was given a check covering all her expenses to New York and the luxuriously spent three days at the Waldorf as guest of Pillsbury Mills where she enjoyed, among other things, breakfast in bed last Tuesday.

Third youngest child in a family of 14 children, Miss Young was so stunned by her good fortune that she could not eat the splendid luncheon served to her and other contestants in the Starlight Room of the Waldorf last Tuesday.

The Duchess of Windsor, flanked by Arthur Godfrey, personally awarded the prizes on the Pillsbury television show.

Miss Young told the AFRO that her winning recipe was one taught to her by her mother when she first began to learn to cook at the age of nine.

Competing against contestants from 36 states and Puerto Rico, she prepared and baked her cobbler in one hour and 40 minutes although each contestant was given from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. to finish her pet recipe.

She explained that only one thing worried her in the contest. In Virginia she cooks on a wood burning stove which does not have a temperature gauge, and she was at a loss to know at just what temperature she has been cooking her cobblers to get the best result.

Made Good Guess

Without this vital information, however, she "took a guess" on the electric range and apparently her guess was right.

Terming it "the most wonderful experience I've ever had," Miss Young with the other contestants attended:

A party given by Life Magazine in the Jade Room of the Waldorf, visited Radio City, met the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, was guest at the Godfrey radio show, and attended the final prize luncheon which featured Godfrey, Art Linkletter, Cedric Adams, Jinx Falkenburg, Madeline Carroll and other celebrities.

She entered six winning recipes in the Pillsbury National Recipe contest last October and her cobbler recipe was selected from among the six.

Competed for $25,000 Prize

This entitled here to the trip to New York to compete for the grand prize of $25,000 won by a California woman with an "Orange Kiss Me Cake."

One of Miss Young's sisters, Mrs. J. C. Parker of Sedley, Va., came to New York to watch her compete in the contest. Other members of her family include:

Laverne, Estrell and Josephine who are still at home; Mrs. Maggie Moore, 4228 Bennings Rd., N.E., Washington, Mrs. Margaret Young, 1514 Channing St., N.E. Washington, Hosea Young, a soldier at Camp McCoy, Hezekiah Young, Otis Young, Washington, Mrs. Flossie Harper, James Earlie, John Young of 5433 E. Capitol St., and Mrs. Joyce Bowman, all of Washington.

Miss Young attended Sweethampton County Training School Elizabeth City, N.C. She says she likes to cook and her favorite dish is scrambled eggs and bacon.

Achievement Awards

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS for Althea Gibson, the tennis star who made history this past summer, and Dennis Baron, the first Negro to be appointed to the faculty of Fordham university, were presented last week in the absence of Miss Gibson, Miss Rhoda Cook, one-time tennis great, accepted the female leg of the Gotham Trophy for the champion who was unable to make the trip from Florida A. & M. college in Tallahassee for the occasion. Left to right, Miss Smith, Joe E. Steele, Jr., last year's Gotham winner; Gerri Major, society editor; Henri LeGendre, secretary of the Gotham Club, and Dennis Baron.—de Mille photo.

Our Opinions

The Robert S. Abbott Award

THE ANNOUNCEMENT last week that Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, was selected to receive the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award for 1950 won a warm response from those who have followed the inspiring career of the Indian leader.

The brilliant sister of Pandit Nehru whose charm and beauty are acclaimed everywhere has dedicated her life to the cause of all humanity. Her democratic and wise leadership in India and as a representative of her government abroad has even won the applause of those whom she has often opposed.

Madame Pandit is today a world figure whose influence extends far beyond the boundaries of her native India. A valiant fighter for freedom and an uncompromising foe of tyranny, she has opened up new frontiers for the colored peoples of the world. The white supremacists of today will never encounter a more ardent foe.

Madame Pandit richly deserves the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award and it is a fitting tribute to one who has helped to make real the fond dreams of the founder of the Chicago Defender. A generation ago Mr. Abbott broke new ground in America for the advancement of colored people which paralleled in many respects the crusade for freedom in India. Race and color prejudice represents a common enemy which had to be fought here and in India and which must ultimately be destroyed. Great victories have been won and still greater ones lie ahead.

This tribute to Madame Pandit symbolizes the admiration and esteem which all of us in America have for her leadership in world affairs and for the cause she represents. Our hands stretch across the sea in friendship and brotherhood and we are bound by common ideals of human decency, of freedom, and of equality. The presentation of the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award for 1950 to Madame Pandit gives expression to this profound sentiment.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT MEMORIAL AWARD
Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, (Indian Ambassador to U.S.)

Vote Robert S. Abbott Award To Mme. Pandit

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, has been selected for the annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award, it was announced Wednesday, by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender.

The presentation will be made at a banquet Saturday, June 10.

First woman to receive the award, Madame Pandit will be honored for her constructive contribution to the advancement of democracy around the world.

Sister of Nehru

"Her deeds have been a clarion call for those who aspire to the fulfillment of the four freedoms," said Mr. Sengstacke. "Madame Pandit has been duly selected in recognition of her effectiveness in promoting the principles of democracy for her outstanding work as a vital part of the crowning effort of India for independence."

Madam Pandit is the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who last year made a trip to the United States.

She and her distinguished brother have been an inspiration to colonials and darker races everywhere.

"This inspiration," Mr. Sengstacke said, "is expressed in Mr. Abbott's dream of the fulfillment of democracy which included all races and creeds."

MME. VIJAYA PANDIT

The award, conceived in memory of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder and publisher of the Defender, has been a symbol of enlightened advancement in human relations.

When Mr. Abbott founded the Defender in 1905, he had a vivid picture of an America free of race prejudice—free from discrimination in employment and free from mob justice.

He visualized a country capable of providing opportunities to all its citizens; he saw clearly one blot that marred the picturesque view. That blot was race prejudice

With the theme "American Race Prejudice Must Be Destroyed," Mr. Abbott mapped a nine-point program to help extend democracy to all Americans.

Presentation of the award to Madame Pandit will mark the Defender's 50th year of leadership of the Negro Press.

In 1948, the award went to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and its president, G. K. McCorkle, for democratic utilization of qualified manpower, without regard to race, color, or national origin.

Last year, President Truman was cited for making the most significant contributions to democracy in 1948. He was chosen recipient for his unrelenting fight to end second-class citizenship for American minorities.

"The selection of Madame Pandit to receive the award this year was made only after careful and difficult consideration," Mr. Sengstacke stated. "There were many persons whose efforts commanded our attention and respect, but," he continued, "in terms of over-all influence upon democracy and the lives of darker races throughout the world, our committee decided unanimously that the honor should go to Madame Pandit."

Efforts of Madame Pandit and the other recipients have been in line with the Defender's program to stimulate the aspirations and hopes of American minorities in their unceasing fight for first-class citizenship.

Notables In Tribute To Mme. Pandit

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, received the fourth annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award last Saturday in the Louis XIV Room of Chicago's Hotel Sherman in the presence of a distinguished gathering of 500 local and national leaders.

First woman to be named for the citation, Mme. Pandit was honored "for her valued efforts on behalf of a free world, and for helping to make the dreams of Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, a living reality." So read the plaque.

Dressed in a flowing sari of mauve with bold stripes of regal purple, green, red and yellow draped elegantly over her right shoulder, Mme. Pandit carried a pure silk scarf of lavender. Her graying, long hair fell in natural, soft waves close to the face and fastened into a neat bun.

The tiny Ambassador to the United States, no more than 5 feet, 2 inches, held in her hands a corsage of delicate white orchids with a center of deep purple, which matched beautifully her outfit.

As the petite figure spoke, graciously thanking John H. Sengstacke, Defender publisher and editor, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune - Cookman College, for their tributes to her, she reminded those present for the historic event that:

"No individual can have or does have quite the power or ability (attributed me). Any person shares that greatness."

In humility she stated:

"I have been privileged to take part in a great cause which did not mean that narrow conception of national freedom for the people of India alone, but for all those who are underprivileged and dispossessed . . . .

"We in India have linked up our struggle with that of all peoples to wipe out prejudice everywhere because as prejudice remains, freedom cannot grow."

Reporting on her people's progress, she stated that the "stigma of untouchability" had been outlawed and that her country was now working for peace because "peace is the single, most important problem in the world today."

The speech was broadcast over the NBC network from Chicago

The dynamic leader called for action rather than words and slogans.

In conclusion the Ambassador stated her country's message:

"It is our hope and honor to work with the people of this great country in all worthy causes."

Introducing Mme. Pandit was

Dr. Bethune. Louis E. Martin, editor-in-chief of the Defender, served as master of ceremonies. Rev. Augustus Eugene Bennett of Grace Presbyterian church, delivered the invocation.

Others at the speakers' table included: the Honorable Martin H. Kennelly, Mayor of the City of Chicago; Dr. Charles M. Thompson, treasurer, Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co.; Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president, Roosevelt College; Honorable Berkeley Gage, consul-general of Great Britain; Honorable Humberto Mendoza, consul of Chile; Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune; Raymond Knotts, Chicago Herald-American; Euclid Louis Taylor, general counsel for Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co., and Dean Deakins, Illinois Institute of Technology.

In 1947, in honor of Mr. Abbott's program, the Chicago Defender established the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award to ecognize those outstanding citizens who have made significant contributions to democracy.

First recipient of the award that year was former Chicago Mayor Edward J. Kelly, for upholding the high principles of democratic government.

In 1948 the citation went to Illinois Bell Telephone Company and its president, G. K. McCorkle, for democratic utilization of qualified manpower, without regard to race, color or national origin.

Last year President Harry S. Truman received the award for his advocacy of full civil rights for all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed.

The 500 citizens witnessing the presentation included business, labor, industrial, religious, civic, and political leaders.

Telegrams received from Prime Minister Nehru of India, Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson, Congressman William L. Dawson, Former Mayor Edward Kelly, Cook County Sheriff Elmer Michael Walsh and G. K. McCorkle, president of Illinois Bell Telephone Co, were read by Dr. Charles M. Thompson.

6 1950

Anisfield-Wolf Award
Miss Shirley Graham

Given $1,000 Prize
for Her Book

Miss Shirley Graham, who has been awarded the $1,000 prize offered by the Anisfield-Wolf Award Committee for her book, "Your Most Humble Servant", biogeaphy of Benjamin Banneker.
The award is given annually for the best book on race relations.

Afro-American
Sat.5-20-50
Baltimore,Md.

Ted Poston Named For N.Y. Award

Cited For Handling Of Fla. Rape Trial

NEW YORK—For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a $500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back country roads at 90 miles an hour.

After examining the 66 entries, the board of judges could not decide on a single winner and, after the field had been narrowed down to Herblock and Poston, recommended that each be declared a winner of a Broun prize. The Guild's executive board approved the decision.

The award is given annually by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) to honor the memory of Heywood Broun, crusading, liberal columnist and founder of the Guild. The competition is open to any newspaper man or woman in the Guild's jurisdiction and is not confined to members of the union. Block and Poston are members of the Guild.

The judges were Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer; John Hersey, New York writer; and Roland E. Wolseley, professor of journalism at Syracuse university.

Poston's story has been widely heralded as one of the most courageous efforts on the part of any reporter. The judges were impressed with this fact, and also with the quality of his writing and the restraint with which he reported the "Horror in Sunny Florida."

6 1950

Dr. Christian Awards for Creative Radio Script Writing

Clark College Prof Wins Dr. Christian Script Prize

NEW YORK— Professor Carl Holman of the English Department of Clark College at Atlanta, last Wednesday, became the first colored person to win one of the annual Dr. Christian awards for creative radio script writing.

The awards are made each year by the Cheseborough Manufacturing Company, producers of Vaseline.

The award of $350 was made to Professor Holman at the Columbia Broadcasting System's Radio Theatre, by Jean Hersholt, star of the popular "Dr. Christian" drama series presented each week by CBS on the experiences of a country doctor.

Contest's Democracy Stressed

In making the presentation to Professor Holman, Mr. Hersholt said:

"Professor Holman's award had given us opportunity to prove something that we have been saying on the air for a great many years in our Dr. Christian competition— that these contests are conducted strictly according to rules of true Americanism and that they are open to everyone."

Professor Holman's script, entitled "The Other One," was one of 10 selected in a competition in which more than 8,000 professional and amateur writers submitted scripts. CBS officials said it will be the central theme of one of Dr. Christian's programs later in the year.

In accepting the award, Professor Holman said he was happy "not only for the thrill of winning, but because it's more or less an inspiration to the students I teach—to show them that it is worthwhile to try to write, and that writing is a field open to everyone."

Professor Holman is 29 years old and a resident of Atlanta. A graduate of Lincoln University in Jefferson, Mo., he has taught at both Lincoln and Hampton Institute before going to Clark.

In 1945, he received the John Billings Fiske award for poetry at the University of Chicago and is a Rosenwald Fellow in creative writing. Professor Holman is married and the father of a 10 months old son.

The contest was the ninth annual one conducted by the Dr. Christian series.

FRIENDS AWARD - ("Two Friends Award)

engstacke, Palmer Get Friends Award

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.— The entire nation suffers because of racial discrimination or other artificial barriers, John H. Sengstacke, editor-publisher of the Chicago Defender, said here Thursday night.

Sengstacke addressed an audience of approximately 500 at a public meeting during the 40th annual conference of the National Urban League. The six-day sessions ended Friday.

Sengstacke accepted with Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable corporation, the League's 1950 "Two Friends Award" for his work as a member of President Truman's Committee of Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

The Chicago newspaper executive served with Palmer and other distinguished Americans in drawing up the report recommening admittance of Negroes to all branches of the military forces.

Quietly and forcibly, he told the conference that "Every American citizen should be afforded equality of opportunity and treatment.

"Our American heritage of freedom and equality of opportunity has given us prestige . . . and great pride . . . among the nations of the world. But prestige is no substitute for performance."

Terming the conference as another milestone along the road to democracy, Sengstacke reminded his audience that goals and objectives of 10 or 15 years ago were "only a hope." Today they are accepted facts, he said.

"America stands as a beacon for those ideals which are the hope and inspiration of all mankind. What America does now will be the preface to the story of either the future or fall of our civilization."

He called the findings of the seven-man committee another demonstration of "the moral courage of our nation to acknowledge our frailties and to have enough common sense to tackle them.

"The integration of our armed forces," he pointed out, "was not only pertinent because it reinforced and buttressed our defense, but it gave virility to the moral fibre of our nation."

Palmer, in his acceptance speech, said more and more businesses are opening jobs to Negroes. American industry is beginning to tap a great reservoir of "talents and energies that otherwise would have remained inert," he asserted.

The speaker characterized prejudice as "a fearful drain on our national budget and a fearful strain on our national vigor."

The "Two Friends Award" is made annually to a Negro and a white citizen who have cooperated in an "outstanding instance of interracial teamwork for the good of the American community."

James J. Hoey Awards

Hartford Negro And Atty. McGrath Win Hoey Awards

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A Hartford, Conn., Negro, Lou Montgomery, and J. Howard McGrath, attorney general of the United States, were named this week as 1950 winners of the James J. Hoey awards for interracial justice.

These awards are given annually to a Negro and a white Catholic layman for rendering the greatest service during the year to the cause of interracial justice. It is awarded by the Catholic Interracial council.

Montgomery, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford, was born in Boston, and was a star athlete at Boston college. He is employed as a statistician by the Royal Typewriter company. He is one of the founders of the local council, and was elected to his office last year.

McGrath had led a long career of public service. In Rhode Island he served as governor, and for 20 years as U. S. district attorney. He also was elected to the U. S. Senate from Rhode Island, but resigned in 1949 to take his present office.

McGrath and Montgomery will receive their awards Oct. 29 at the feast of Christ the King at the Carroll club in New York.

The Hoey award was established in 1942 by the family of the late James J. Hoey, former federal collector of internal revenue in New York. He was one of the organizers and first president of the New York council.

Each year the council presents two silver medals to winners of the award on the last Sunday in October at the feast of Christ the King.

ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF INTERRACIAL JUSTICE AWARDS

The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, giving the James J. Hoey prizes to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, left, and Lou Montgomery, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford.

The New York Times

DONAHUE PRESENTS 1950 HOEY AWARDS

Attorney General McGrath and Lou Montgomery Receive the Catholic Interracial Honors

The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, yesterday presented the 1950 James J. Hoey awards for the promotion of interracial justice to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Lou Montgomery, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford, Conn.

The presentation of the medals was made in the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, before an audience of 300 clergy and members of the laity. The awards, given annually to white and to a Negro Catholic, were established in 1942 to honor the late collector of Internal Revenue in New York, who was first president of the New York Catholic Interracial Council.

In making the presentation, Bishop Donahue, who represented Cardinal Spellman, said that "only when men like these take to heart the mandate of Christ 'To love thy neighbor as thyself' will the kingdom of truth and light, holiness and grace, justice, love and peace reign among all nations and among all men."

Calling attention to the work that must still be done, Mr. McGrath asserted that "God saw fit to establish in this hemisphere a melting pot of His sons and daughters as practical demonstration that we can work out these problems as one people under God."

The progress made in his home state of Connecticut was cited by Mr. Montgomery. He said that the brotherhood of man was not based "on color, nationality or race," and that if "this doctrine were spread throughout the world, and lived up to, our interracial problems would disappear."

Other speakers included Guichard Parris, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, and the Rev. John LaFarge, chaplain of the New York Council.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
State Fair Award(Dallas,Texas)

Dr. Mays Receives Annual Fair Award

By Viola Washington
and Evelyn Randle

DALLAS—The special Achievement Day programs of the State Fair held each year in Dallas have become colossal. This year, the series of events marked by the presence of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college for men, in Atlanta, Georgia, who received the second State Fair Annual award. Vice President Stewart of the Fair committee made the presentation.

In his acceptance speech the famed educator stressed the hope that he would prove worthy of such an honor. "The most important thing in the world' he said is to do something well. I pray that I may do my work at Morehouse so well that both enemy and friend will say that Benjamin E. Mays is doing a fine piece of work as could possibly be done."

PUBLIC RECOGNITION

Saturday's programs also afforded as highlights the public recognition of the efforts and activities of 4-H boys and girls the new Farmers of America and the New Home makers of America. Dr. Mays presented the awards for the state and representatives spoke for the groups.

Receiving honor as outstanding workers were Robert Blackmon of Arlington Texas Herman Haller of Brazoria county and Creswell L. Foy from the Southern district.

Opal Jefferson and young Haller were cited for exceptional leadership attainments. New Farmers of America rewarded were Wilson Douglass Bennie Houston B. J. Sayles and Reese and Kahl H. Malone. Distinguished New Home makers were Senora Taylor Altha Allen Clairene Jones Leola V. Johnson and Faye Burnham. Girls on the honor rolls of the 4-Hers included Bobbie Jean Prescot and Naomi Kemp of Davis.

The contests which have proved so popular in the past were among the biggest drawing cards of Monday. Various groups and individuals vied for the prizes and cups on a stage in front of the Magnolia building.

BABY DOLL PARADE

After a hectic period of deliberation the judges of the Baby Doll parade which got the series underway awarded the first prize to Catherine Lovell Brown 2 who was dressed as an "Indian Squaw" and carried her papoose on her back. She received a gold Loving cup and $25.

The runner-up was Melvin Faye Davis 4 daughter of Mrs. Mamie Davis. She was dressed as a Red Cross nurse. Her costume was complete with a doll patient whose temperature she took. Melvin Faye received $15. The third prize of $10 was given to Clyde Mays Jr. who was dressed as Doak Walker in a uniform with shoulder pads and helmet and he carried a football.

Other contestants were Gwendolyn Brown 5 Miss State Fair of Texas; Fannie Harriett Gray 7 "The Nurse; Ruth Price 5 Little Red Riding Hood; Alice Marie Ball 2 "Little Mother'; Linda Dean Jack Gean Knight 2 "Industrial Clubs; son "Hard Working Mother; Helen Bob and Gloria Jean Shumake 3 Miss Negro Achievement of 1950.

The Small Fry also included Rhea Evelyn Pate 6 a Pilgrim mother; Letha James Williamson 6 Glamour girl; Marylean Jackstance Sims 5 "Bridal Attendant; Varita Alice Davis 6 "Miss Hoop Skirt; Annie Sue Grisby 6 "The Party Girl; Jacquelin Jackson 7 Just a Lady; Mae Margaret White 6 "Miss St. Peters'; Rosetta Wilson 6 "the Pink Lady"; Virginia Drawhome 7 "Miss Pep Squad; in White; Wonda Stephenson Cleopatra and Brenda Washington 4 "Miss Community Chest.

The Plans committee for the Baby Doll contest was composed of Mesdames . L. Dennard chairman; B. A. Cook B. E. Dade C. L. Walker and M. M. Simmons, all of Dallas

The participants were described by Morton Rogers, and D. B. Garner, of Dallas, and the judges the judges were: T. J. Hughes, Amarillo; Jake H. Owens Madisonville; H. T. Taylor Houston; Mrs. R. D. Winn Dallas and L. B. Cash Marshall.

QUEEN OF QUEENS CHOSEN

The coronation of Miss Irene Francis Ledbetter of Waco climax of the contests came just before the Prairie View – Wiley gridiron tilt in the Cotton Bowl. The personable young lady was selected from a long list sections from which she came.

The bevy of beauties paraded and bowed before a record making crowd to baffle and bedazzle a panel of well-known judges among whom were Mesdames James Patton and K. W. McMillan Jr. of Fort Worth. Making a bow were Misses Jon Anniece Moore from Marlin runner up and Mable Kinney of Fred Moore High school Denton who earned third place.

All contestants received beautifully wrapped gift packages from the Mademoiselle Dress shop and then joined a final march for the outdoor spectators accompanied by oFamsM fr i C MetSre ars.Su nta Mrs. Sue Moorman State Fair organist whose irristible selections stepped up the pace of each attraction throughout the day.

AFTERNOON SINGING

In the Contest of Choirs which came in the afternoon Mrs. D. R. Glass wife of the president of Texas college; L. B. Cash of Pittsburg and Dr. L. L. Smith from Carsicana served as judges.

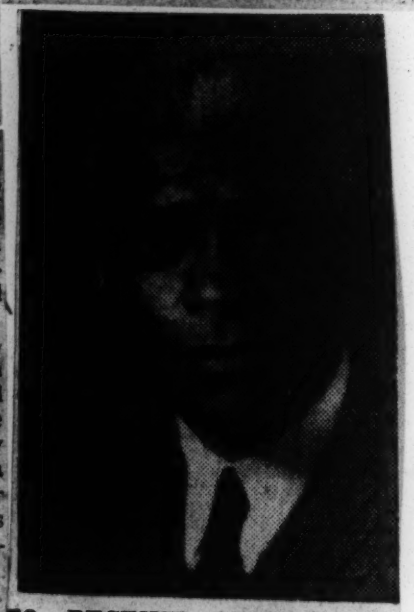
Carver High of Karnack copped first honor with Oak Lawn at Waxahachie as second. Mrs. M. P. Hunter directed the latter and Rufus B. Anderson was in charge of the former. B. T. Washington school of Mt. PPleasant supervised by Mrs. R. B. Holt was third. College choirs of Paul Quinn and Mary Allen supplied highly pleasing numbers and received ovations

MANY TWINS COMPETE

The Twins contest has grown to such a deg eert hatt tTH such a degree that the state was hardly large enough to accomodate the array of doubles whose ages ranged from five to eighty. Singular there were any number of identicals.

Misses Ina Bell and Nina Nell daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence place on health poise and like points. Runners up were Alvester and Sylvester Miller of Foreston whose mother is Mrs. Minnie L. Miller. Annie Fae and Ora Mae Luke were given third place. They are the daughters of Mrs. Eldora Luke of Dallas.

Judges for the twin division were Mrs. E. E. Burnett Fort Worth; Dr. A. L. Hunter Marlin; B. C. Muse editor of the Tyler Tribune and W F. Mills Clarksville. On the Plans committee were Mesdames Will Taylor John Hickmon Frank Foster B. M. Trambell Eugene Thomas E. Hodge West L. B. Higgs W. R. Grady W. E. Spears V. Brooks Will Wallace Theo Warren Horace Cooper Ida Bell Walker Suie Graham Lillie Estus and Bessie Horton



TO RECEIVE STATE FAIR AWARD.—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., who will present awards to outstanding 4-H club boys and girls, New Farmers of America and New Homemakers of America at the State Fair October 16. Dr. Mays is an internationally known churchman who has represented America at conferences in Mysore, India, Stockholm, Sweden, Amsterdam, Holland, and Oxford, England. He is a member of the National YMCA board, member of Central committee, World Council of churches, board member of Booker Washington A. and I. institute of Liberia, vice-president World Student Service Fund, member Southern Education Foundation, Commission in Interracial Cooperation and Institute of International Education as well as the author of several books and monographs and contributing editor of several nationally circulated magazines. At the close of his presentation to the youth, Dr. Mays will receive the second annual State Fair Award for "outstanding contribution in the field of human relations." The first award was presented last year to Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman.

Frank E. Pinder

Meritorious Service Award

Frank Pinder To Get State Dept. Service Award

WASHINGTON—(ANP) The Department of State has presented Frank E. Pinder, head agricultural production specialist of the United States Economic Mission in Liberia, with a Meritorious Service award.

Mr. Pinder, who is in Liberia, could not be present last Saturday for the formal presentation by Secretary of State Acheson. The official presentation will be made when he returns on leave next May.

John H. Finlator, executive secretary of the honor awards board of the State Department, said that the award was made "because of the outstanding contributions to the important work of the department and the Foreign Service."

Frank E. Pinder, a native of Key West, Florida, is a graduate of Florida A. and M. College. With a major in agriculture, he started his governmental career as a county extension agent in Alachua County, Florida. Later he transferred to Washington where he joined the staff of the Farmers Home Administration and held an important post in that department.

Four years ago he was selected to become a member of the Economic Mission to Liberia staff as an agriculturist.

Pinder is credited with spearheading much of the current rapid advancement in agriculture in Liberia. Along with John Cooper, a Tuskegee graduate, who is secretary of agriculture for Liberia, he has stimulated farm work in the African republic until it promises to be one of the principal industries of the country.

GEORGE POLK MEMORIAL AWARD

AWARD FOR RISKING LIFE: Ted Poston, New York Post reporter, receives George Polk Memorial Award from Dean Tristram W. Metcalfe of Long Island University for his sparkling articles on Groveland, Fla., rape trial.

Truman, 2 Governors Cited By Publishers

Houston — The names of President Harry S. Truman, and Governors Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey and James Folsom of Alabama head the list of ten individuals and organizations cited yesterday by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to receive its annual Russwurm Award for their contribution to the progress of Negro Americans.

The announcement came as the Association was concluding its eleventh annual convention which has been in session here since Wednesday. The citations are named in honor of John B. Russwurm, publisher of the first Negro newspaper in America. The list included five whites and three Negroes, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, and the motion picture industry.

The Chief Executive was honored for his "unrelenting dedication to the fight to assure every American right to live and work unhampered by considerations of race, color, creed or national origin." This is the second successive year in which he has been designated by the bublishers.

The film industry award is based upon the four productions which "dared to break with tradition in story selection and treatment where Negroes are involved." The films are, "Home of the Brave," "Lost Boundaries," "Pinky" and "Intruder in the Dust."

The others named were Mrs. Mary McLeod, founder and retired president, National Council of Negro Women; Percy Julian, Negro director of research for the Glidden Company; Roy Campanella, catcher for the Brooklyn team of the National Baseball League; Philip B. Perlman, solicitor general, Department of Justice; and Julius Krug, former Secretary of the Interior.

Specia lposthumous citations were named for Charles Houston, noted civil rights attorney; Dr. Carter G. Woddson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. Charles Drew, creator of the "banked blood" sys.em; and Dr. Luther Jackson, history department chairman, Virginia State College.

The legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Council on Human Rights were both recognized foi their recently successful efforts in fighting discrimnation in traved and in education before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Wendell L. Wilkie Awards

Entries Dwindle, Willkie Journalism Awards to End

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NNPA)—The Wendell Willkie awards for excellence in journalism, first made in 1946, will be discontinued with the presentation of the two awards made for 1949, the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University announced Thursday.

The reason given by the foundation for the discontinuance of the awards was the decreasing number of entries submitted in the competition for the awards, which are worth $250 in cash.

Announcement of the discontinuance of the awards was made at the same time that the Society of Nieman Fellows, judges of the awards, announced the winners of two awards for 1949.

The award for the best news reporting in 1949 went to Richard E. Harris, of the Cleveland Call and Post, for a "creative job of reporting on group relations and programs to deal with juvenile delinquency" among colored people in Cleveland.

No Public Service Aaward

The award for the best feature writing went to L. Alex Wilson, of the Chicago Defender, for his two series, "What Causes Crime?" and "The Making of a Killer."

No award was made for public service by a newspaper. The Nieman Fellows said "The very few entries by papers seemed to the judges not to justify this award."

This award was won three times by the Norfolk Journal and Guide, which was disqualified this time by the rule against consecutive awards to the same entrant. The rule was announced for the 1949 entries in the hope of encouraging competition by other newspapers, the Nieman Fellows said, adding:

"The number of entries nevertheless continued to dwindle. The Willkie Awards Committee therefore has decided to discontinue the awards with the two announced for 1949 to Mr. Harris and Mr. Wilson."

End of the Willkie Awards

The decision to discontinue the Wilkie Awards for excellence in journalism comes as no surprise.

Lack of entries insufficient volume to warrant continuation was given as the reason.

Three years ago we made bold to suggest that the best way to stimulate competition among newsmen and newspapers would be for the papers themselves to finance and administer such a project, but the suggestion fell upon deaf ears.

We believe that the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, when it meets this year, should set up its own awards. Judges, of course, will have to be selected outside the association membership but this should not be difficult.

It's expecting a bit too much to have others to pay the piper and for the newspapers to call the tune. We should be anxious to make an investment in our own improvement.

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"The number of entries nevertheless continued to dwindle. The Willkie Awards Committee therefore has decided to discontinue the awards with the two announced for 1949 to Mr. Harris and Mr. Wilson."

Drop Willkie News Awards

NEW YORK (ANP) — The Wendell Willkie awards to Negro journalism for outstanding work are to be dropped, according to reports accredited to the Society of Nieman Fellows, judges of the awards.

Reasons for this action have been given as apparent lack of interest by Negro journalists and newspapers. Only two awards were given for 1949. No award was given to a newspaper for public service because only a few papers entered.

GWENDOLYN BROOKS
PULITZER PRIZE WINNER

GWENDOLYN BROOKS

Gwendolyn Brooks, 33 year old native of Topeka, Kan., has achieved remarkable success since the publication in 1945 of her first volume of verse, entitled "A Street in Bronzeville". She received two Guggenheim Fellowships, grants from both the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and a magazine prize. "Annie Allen" was published nine months ago. It consists of a collection of poems telling the story of a woman as daughter, wife and mother. A review in the New York Times described Miss Brooks as writing of her Negro people with honesty, and noted that when she "writes out of her heart, out of her rich and living background, out of her very real talent, then she induces almost unbearable excitement." The work caused a stir by its sophistication of thought and phrase, and by its vitality. Said the reviewer: Full of insight and wisdom and pity, technicality dazzling, it (Annie') is a surprising accomplishment in combining story telling with lyric elegance." Miss Brooks was graduated from Wilson Junior College, Chicago, in 1936. She married Henry L. Blakely three years later. They have one son. She was recognized as one of the Ten Women of the Year in 1945 by the Magazine Mademoiselle. Her home is in Chicago.

New York Times
Tues, May 2, 1950
New York, N.Y.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
1950 Nobel Peace Prize

(Acme Radiophoto)

HONORED Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (right) receives the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize from Gunnar Jahn, president of the Nobel Committee of Norwegian Parliament, at Oslo. Dr. Bunche was cited for his work as U.N. mediator in Palestine.

Bunche and Faulkner Receive Nobel Prizes In Twin Ceremonies

By the Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 11.—Nine men were presented Nobel prizes yesterday at resplendent twin ceremonies here and in Oslo, Norway. It was the 54th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite and creator of the awards.

Winners of the prizes, totaling nearly $200,000 in cash and representing the world's foremost honors for contributions to humanity, included four Americans:

Mississippi Novelist William Faulkner, awarded the 1949 literature prize, $30,007.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the first Negro so honored, who received the $31,674 peace prize for his work as United Nations mediator during the Palestine war.

Dr. Philip S. Hench and Dr. Edward C. Kendall of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., $10,571 each for their research in hormones, including the discovery of cortisone, a powerful agent in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

2 Britons, 2 Germans Honored.

The other recipients — two Britons, two Germans and a Swiss—were:

British Philosopher Bertrand Russell, 1950 prize for literature, $31,715.

Prof. Cecil F. Powell of Britain's Bristol University, Physics prize, $31,715, for his work on cosmic rays.

Dr. Otto Diels and Prof. Kurt Adler, German teacher-student team who shared the $31,715 chemistry prize for their discovery of the dien synthesis, a method to produce odors and complicated chemical compounds artificially.

Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein of the University of Basel, Switzerland, who received $10,571 along with Dr. Hench and Dr. Kendall in the three-man medical award.

Bunche Honored in Norway

All prize winners ecept Dr. Bunche received their awards in the grand auditorium of Stockholm's Concert Hall. Sweden's King Gustaf VI personally handed Mr. Faulkner his prize.

At Oslo, King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav, and other members of the Royal Family witnessed the presentation of the peace prize to Dr. Bunche by a special committee of the Norwegian Parliament in Oslo University's largest hall.

A group of American Negroes, mostly from the armed services, came from Germany to witness the presentation to Dr. Bunche.

Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel Committee, introduced the U.N. official as a man molded by his environment during his early years, and influenced by his grandmother — a slave — who "taught him tolerance, a trait which proved of the utmost importance to Dr. Bunche during his work . . . in Palestine."

Plea for Peace Is Made.

Dr. Bunche said he was "overwhelmed" by the honor and "appreciative beyond the puny power of man." He ended his speech with the words: "May there be peace in our time, at long last, full peace."

Mr. Faulkner was hailed by Dr. Gustaf Hellstroem of the prize-awarding Swedish Academy as the "unrivalled master of all living British and American novelists as a "deep psychologist."

The 1949 literary prize had been withheld last year, because Nobel authorities could not agree on a winner.

The slight and greying novelist from Oxford, Miss., said at a banquet last night he felt the award came to him not as a man but to his life's work "in the agony and sweat of the human spirit."

Mr. Faulkner, who has shunned literary circles, donned white tie and tails for the first time in his 53 years for the presentation ceremony.

Nobel Prize Money Will Be Tax Free, Government Rules

By the Associated Press

Dr. Ralph Bunche and William Faulkner, who won Nobel prizes, will not have to pay a United States tax on their awards, a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Bureau said today.

The spokesman said prizes are taxed as income in cases where the winner does something, no matter how trivial, for those who are running the contest. This is considered to be the case in radio, essay and many other contests. But the spokesman said that Nobel prizes are not considered taxable income.

TO HONOR DR. BUNCHE ON RETURN FROM OSLO

NEW YORK—Judge Robert P. Patterson will serve as chairman of a group of distinguished citizens sponsoring a testimonial dinner in honor of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche on Wednesday evening, January 24, at Hotel Commodore, sponsored by the NAACP.

The dinner, marking the first public appearance of Dr. Bunche since his return from Oslo, where he was awarded the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, will be addressed by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman and other distinguished American and foreign spokesmen who will join in paying tribute to the noted peace maker.

The management hopes that the dinner will be attended not only by New Yorkers, but also by admirers of Dr. Bunche in cities throughout the country. Organization is suggested of delegations from such centers as Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and other cities to come to New York to attend both the Duke Ellington benefit concert for the NAACP at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday, January 21, and the Bunche dinner the following Wednesday.

BUNCHE LAUDED AS 1ST NEGRO TO WIN PEACE PRIZE

King Haakon and Royal Family at Ceremony

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, grandson of an American Negro slave, received the Nobel peace prize today, the first of his race to be so honored.

He won the award for his mediation in Palestine, which resulted in an armistice settlement between Israel and the warring Arab neighbors in 1949.

He was the 42d person to receive the coveted peace prize, which is considered the most distinguished reward for the promotion of international peace.

Royalty Watches Ceremony

King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav, and other members of the Norwegian royal family witnessed the presentation by a parliamentary committee in Oslo university's largest hall, filled to capacity by prominent Norwegians, Americans, and others, including a party of American Negroes.

Dr. Bunche received the Nobel medal and diploma—and a cash award of $31,674.08. He received an ovation lasting several minutes.

Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel committee and executive director of the Bank of Norway, introduced Dr. Bunche as a man "who had been molded by his environment during his early years," and spoke of the influence of his enslaved grandmother.

"She taught him tolerance, a trait which proved to be of the utmost importance to Dr. Bunche during his work as United Nations mediator in Palestine," Jahn said.

"Overwhelmed" by Honor

Dr. Bunche said he was "overwhelmed" by the honor.

"I am appreciative beyond the puny power of man," he said. "There are men who stand beyond who are also honored today."

Dr. Bunche referred to 10 members of the United Nations Palestine commission slain during the work for peace, making special mention of the late Count Folke Bernadotte, who was assassinated by Jewish terrorists.

Dr. Bunche, who succeeded Bernadotte as mediator, is now principal director in the trusteeship division of the U. N.

He ended his address with these words:

"May there be in our time, at long last, full peace."

After the ceremony, Dr. Bunche was warmly congratulated by King Haakon, the crown prince, Norwegian Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen, and Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange.

Ralph Bunche Meets Pius XII Girl Saves

VATICAN CITY, — (Special)—Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel peace award, was received in special audience by Pius XII. Mr. Bunche was accompanied by his wife. Formerly acting UN mediator in Palestine, the colored scholar is now director of trustship in the UN secretariat.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE- 1950

4 AMERICANS GET THEIR NOBEL PRIZES

Faulkner, Hench and Kendall In Stockholm, Bunche in Oslo Among Nine Recipients

mon. 12-11-50

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 10—Nobel Prizes worth nearly $200,000 and inestimable prestige were presented today to nine men from four nations for outstanding services to mankind.

Four of those receiving the fiftieth anniversary awards were Americans. Others honored amid the splendor of the regal celebrations here and in Oslo, Norway, were two Britons, two Germans and a Swiss.

In the grand auditorium of the Stockholm Concert Hall, Sweden's King Gustaf personally handed the 1949 prize of $30,007 for literature to William Faulkner, the self-effacing author-farmer of Oxford, Miss., who was wearing white tie and tails for the first time in his fifty-three years of life.

Norway's King Haakon was present at a similarly grand and solemn ceremony in Oslo, where Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro ever to be so honored, received the 1950 Peace Prize for his work as United Nations mediator during the Palestine war.

In accepting his award, worth $31,674, Dr. Bunche said:

"May there be in our time at long last full peace."

Two other Americans, Dr. Philip S. Hench and Dr. Edward C. Kendall of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., shared prizes for medicine in the Stockholm ceremonies. They received $10,571 each, along with Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein of the University of Basel, Switzerland, for their research in hormones, including the discovery of cortisone, a potent agent in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The 1950 prize winner for literature was Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, who receives $31,715. The 1949 prize—which Mr. Faulkner received today—had been withheld last year because Nobel authorities could not agree on a winner. Mr. Faulkner's works, about people in his own Mississippi, include such novels as "Intruder in the Dust" and "Sanctuary."

Prof. Cecil F. Powell, of the University of Bristol, Eng., was the winner of the $31,715 physics prize for his work on cosmic rays. Dr. Otto Diels and Prof. Kurt Alder, the two Germans who share the $31,715 chemistry prize, were chosen for the discovery of the dien synthesis, a method by which odors and complex chemical compounds can be produced artifically.

Most of the members of the Swedish royal family were in the glittering hal, along with some 1,800 of the nearly 3,000 specially-invited guests. These included about 40 previous an new recipients of the prizes, which have been awarded since Dec. 10, 1901, out of funds left by Alfred Nobel, inventor of and maker of explosives.

Faulkner As "Farmer"

Mr. Faulkner, who gave his profession as "farmer" when he arrived yesterday with his 17-year-old daughter, Jill, was hailed by Dr. Gustaf Hellstroem of the prize-awarding Swedish Academy as the "unrivalled master of all living British and American novelists as a deep psychologist" and as "the great epic writer of the American South."

"None of his colleagues possesses his fantastic, imaginative powers and ability to create characters," Dr. Hellstroem said.

Following this tribute, the slight and greying writer walked slowly up to King Gustaf amid the fanfare of a symphony orchestra.

In an acceptance address at a state banquet later tonight, Mr. Faulkner said he felt the award had gone to him not as a man but to his life's work "in the agony and sweat of the human spirit."

He said the tragedy today is "a general and universal physical fear" with "only the question: 'When will I be blown up?'" As a result, he added, "the young man or woman writing today has forgotten the problems of the human heart in conflict with itself, which alone can make good writing because only that is worth writing about, worth the agony and the sweat."

Mr. Faulkner called on the young writer to learn again "that the basest of all things is to be afraid, * * * leaving no room in his workshop for anything but the old verities and truths of the heart." e declared that he did not believe in the end of man, and added.

"I believe more than this. I believe man will not merely endure, he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

Prof. Goran Liljestrand, head of the Caroline Institute of Medicine and Physiology, which makes the Nobel Medical Awards, personally presented the prizes to the medical winners, Dr. Hench and Dr. Kendall and to Dr. Reichstein of the University of Basel.

Prof. Liljestrand traced the history of the winners' joint work on hormones of the adrenal cortex, including cortisone, which has had such dramatic results in treating rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases. He said:

"We are perhaps n the groups of diseases which are among the most important and the most difficult to cure. It is already beyond doubt that our knowledge of the nature of these illnesses and of the role of the cortical hormones has been materially advanced by the results of Hench and his co-workers."

The chemistry prize winners—Prof. Kurt Adler and Prof. Otto Diels of Germany—were eulogized by Prof. Arne Fredga of Upsala University. Fredga praised them for their discovery and development of diensynthesis, which he described as an "extremely elegant" method of building complicated compounds synthetically.

In handing the award to Bertrand Russell, Dr. Andres Oesterling, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, hailed the famed British writer as "one of our time's brilliant spokesman of rationality and humanity, and a fearless champion of free speech and free thought in the West."

All the winners were present in person to receive their awards. Dr. Hench made a personal record—he brought his wife, his two daughters, Mary, 21, and Susan, 19; his two sons, Philip, 20, and John, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Kahler.

The ceremonies here marked the debut of television, and many of the guests who overflowed into adjoining halls and near-by buildings watched the proceedings on spesially installed screens.

Oslo's Honor to Dr. Bunche

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, grandson of an American Negro slave, received the Nobel Peace Prize here today.

He won the award for his mediation in Palestine that resulted in an armistice settlement between Israel and her warring Arab neighbors in 1949.

He was the forty-second person to receive the coveted peace prize, which is considered the most distinguished reward bestowed for the negroes.

"She taught him tolerance, a trait which proved to be of the utmost importance to Dr. Bunche during his work as United Nations mediator in Palestine," Dr. Jahn said.

Dr. Bunche said he was "overwhelmed" by the honor.

"I am appreciative beyond the puny power of man," he said. "There are men who stand beyond who are also honored today."

Dr. Bunche referred to ten memof the influence of his grandmother.

AMERICANS RECEIVING NOBEL PRIZES ABROAD

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, right, getting box containing diploma for peace award from Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel Prize Committee, in Oslo.

William Faulkner, right, wearing white tie and tails for the first time in his life, getting 1949 award for literature from King Gustaf VI in Stockholm.

Associated Press Radiophoto

diploma and the cash 31,674.08, amid thunder- e from the audience, he deeply moved. Several lapsed before the ova- so that h could speak. Jahn, chairman of the mittee and executive di- Bank of Norway, in- Bunche as a man been molded by his en- during his early years," of the negroes.

promotion of international peace. Medal and diplo award of $31,674 ous applause fro appeared deeply minutes elapsed tion ended so th Gunnar Jahn, Nobel Committee rector of the Ba troduced Dr. B "who had been vironment during and spoke of th enslaved grandm

bers of the United Nations Palestine Commission who gave their lives during the work for peace, making special mention of his chief, Count Folke Bernadotte, who was assassinated in Jerusalem.

"May we long revere his memory," said Dr. Bunche.

Dr. Bunche, who succeeded Count Bernadotte as mediator, is now principal director in the trusteeship division of the United Nations. He paid tribute to the men and women in the United Nations "who are dedicated to the salvation of mankind on earth." He ended his address:

"May there be in our time, at long last, full peace."

Bunche Hits World's Fear And Suspicion

Oslo, Dec. 11 (UP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, here to accept the Nobel peace prize, said tonight that never has peace been more continuously in jeopardy than now.

The current atmosphere of fear, suspicion, and mutual recrimination in the world offers "little hope" for efforts to break the great-power impasse, he said.

But he warned that the "pitiless wrath of the organized world must fall upon those who would endanger the peace for selfish ends" and appealed for reason to prevent an atomic war.

Bunche was awarded the Nobel prize for his efforts as United Nations mediator, after the assassination of Sweden's Count Folke Bernadotte, is ending the conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbors. He flew here from the United States to receive the honor.

He warned that a new world war would be an atomic war and since "there would be no survivors, there could be no victors." At best, he said, an atomic war would restore the world to barbarism.

Peace will never be realized by threatening to fight at every bend, by being armed to the teeth, or by seeing an enemy under every bush, he said. First there must be a moratorium on recrimination and reproach.

Some people are prematurely resigned to the inevitability of war, Bunche said, including the advocates of the so-called "preventive war." But these wish merely to select their own time for initiating war.

"In the final analysis the acid test of a genuine will to peace is the willingness of disputing parties to expose their differences to the peaceful processes of the United Nations," he said.

Bunche As Ambassador

When Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize at Oslo, expressed the conviction that East-West issues do not require resort to arms I was moved to a desire that President Truman appoint this great American as Ambassador to Moscow.

Skilled in the negotiations of complex human affairs, his integrity demonstrated to many of the nations of the world by his administration of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, his high character evidenced by his recent election to Harvard's famed faculty, Dr. Bunche symbolizes to the world the faith of the West in the dignity of man.

The surmounting of sectional differences demonstrated by the senatorial confirmation of this grandson of a slave as our Ambassador to the USSR could demonstrate to the world the strength of our national unity.

If talks with Generalissimo Stalin and his associates of the Politburo are a part of the process of resolving international conflicts, I can think of no one better able than Dr. Bunche to represent my point of view.

JOHN PEARSON,
Managing Trustee, Institute for Associated Research.
Hanover, N. H.

DR. BUNCHE HONORED BY PHILADELPHIANS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—The Philadelphia Cotillion Society honored Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, at a Christmas cotillion attended by 6,000 persons tonight in Convension Hall.

The winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize received the Diamond Cross of Malta, highest award of the society. The presentation was made by Miss Marian Anderson, contralto, who last year received the society's Amethyst Cross of Malta.

Judge William H. Hastie of the Third United States Court of Appeals read the citation accompanying the award. It cited Dr. Bunche's "great contributions to the cause of peace in a free world" and hailed him as outstanding among those "who are dedicated to the maintenance of the rights of all men."

The ceremonies included a diplomatic reception attended by representatives of eighteen nations, the awarding of the society's $1,000 Ralph J. Bunche scholarship, the presentation to CARE of funds for gift packages to be sent to orphanages in Europe and Asia, a musical and a ballet, "Frozen Fire."

Proceeds of the cotillion, which was actively supported by more than seventy Philadelphia organizations, will be divided among the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, the Mercy-Douglas Hospital and the Fellowship Commission.

Vote Biggest News Stories:

Award to Dr. Bunche Called Year's Tops

What were the biggest stories of 1950?

Dr. Ralph Bunche's winning of the Nobel Peace Award, Edna Sampson's appointment to the UN, the Supreme Court decisions against refusal to admit Negro students to graduate schools, and the heroism of Negro soldiers in Korea were among the top stories listed in a poll of Courier reporters during the past week.

The majority of reporters polled listed the Bunche story as the top story of 1950. In specialized fields the following stories were listed as tops: Sports—Charles' victory over Louis and Althea Gibson's play at Forrest Hills were rated equally. Theatre—Billy Eckstine's spread-eagling the field Women's —Edith Sampson's appointment. Race Relations—Judge and Mrs. J. Waties Waring of Charleston, S. C., defying tradition and speaking out against racial discrimination. Marriage—the Daniels-Braun and the Montero-Mather weddings outpointed the Spaulding-Marva Louis nuptials. Crime—The Kosciusko massacre. The deaths of Dr. Charles Drew and Atty. Charles Houston were rated as those felt to be the greatest loss to the race and the nation.

For a complete review of the year's top news stories turn to the inside pages.

Bunche says moral position of U.N. must be unassailable

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 11—(AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 winner of the Nobel peace prize, said today the United Nations must have "military strength of sufficient dimensions to make certain that it can meet aggressive military force with international military force."

The first Negro to win the peace award emphasized however in the traditional Nobel lecture, that "military strength will not be enough" to preserve peace, and that "the moral position of the United Nations must ever be strong and unassailable."

"If war should come," Bunche stated, "it will only be because the United Nations has failed."

The lecture was delivered in the Festival Hall of the University of Oslo, where yesterday Bunche received the $31,674 peace prize for his work as United Nations mediator during the Palestine war.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Nobel Peace Prize-1950

NOBEL PRIZE WON BY RALPH BUNCHE

Peace Award to Former UN Palestine Mediator

(The Associated Press)

Oslo, Norway, Sept. 22 — Dr. Ralph Bunche, former United Nations mediator in Palestine, has been awarded the Nobel peace prize.

Bunche, an American Negro, succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte as the UN mediator in Palestine after Bernadotte was assassinated on Sept. 17, 1948. Bunche negotiated the armistice between the new state of Israel and the Arab states which ended the state of war there.

The Norwegian Nobel prize committee announced the award.

Bunche now is principal director in the department of trusteeship for the United Nations.

11th American

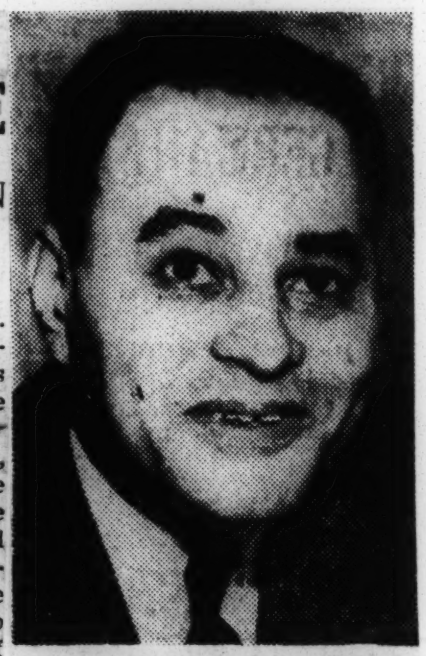
Bunche thus becomes the 11th American to win the peace prize, established by the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite. He joins the illustrious company of Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch.

Twenty-eight persons were nominated for the 1950 award, including Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Gen. George C. Marshall. Last year's Nobel peace prize — then worth $21,889.30 — went to Lord John Boyd Orr, a Scotsman who headed the United Nations food and agriculture organization.

Eligible to Nominate

Under the terms of the Nobel will, the following may nominate candidates for the peace prize:

Governments of nations, members of the Norwegian Nobel committee, professors of universities in philosophy, economy or current history; institutions or individuals previously awarded the prize and several international organizations.



DR. RALPH BUNCHE

There normally is no announcement of just which of these made the nominations although occasionally there is an announcement of who offered the winning name after the prize actually is given, usually at a ceremony in Oslo in December.

Nobel Peace Award 1950
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

Nobel Peace Prize Is World's Finest

OSLO, Norway—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 46, Friday became the first person of his race ever to be awarded the Nobel peace prize, given annually by a special committee elected by the Norwegian Parliament to the person or group in the world doing the most to forward the cause of peace.

Afro-American Sat. 9-30-50 Baltimore Md.

The prize, which this year amounts to 164,303 kroner (estimated to be from $23,000 to $31,410) is to be presented to Dr. Bunche in Oslo on Dec. 10.

Although the Nobel Committee does not say why Dr. Bunche was selected from the six organizations and 28 persons of distinction who were candidates for the award, it is believed he received the honor for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war.

Ended Israel-Arab Conflict

Dr. Bunche was assistant to Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish UN mediator who was assassinated on Sept. 17, 1948, while trying to bring peace to the Holy Land.

Dr. Bunche became acting mediator after the assassination and was successful in arranging cease-fire agreements between the battling Arab countries and the newly founded State of Israel.

He was on the Mediterranean Island of Rhodes at the UN Palestine truce headquarters when Count Bernadotte and a French aide were slain in Jerusalem. He reached Jerusalem by airplane within an hour and immediately was named acting-mediator.

Because of his arduous work in guiding the Israeli and Arab negotiators in reaching an agreement—work which often entailed 12-hour sessions—Dr. Bunche personally was accorded a large measure of credit for halting the Palestine fighting.

Pays Tribute to Bernadotte, Lie

The eminent scholar, however, gives much of the credit for the success of the negotiations to groundwork laid by his predecessor, Count Bernadotte.

At Lake Success, Friday, when informed of his selection for the prize, he paid tribute to Bernadotte as "the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine."

Mostly playing down his own role, he added:

"In a very real sense, the task performed in Palestine was a co-operative achievement, carried out by a highly competent team of more than 700 military observers and international civil servants of many nationalities.

"At this moment," he continued, "I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine."

Dr. Bunche also paid tribute to the UN's Secretary-General Trygve Lie, who, according to him, had given "indispensable and invaluable" support to him in his efforts to mediate the controversy successfully.

Among Distinguished Company 6.

Dr. Bunche is the 11th American to have won the peace prize. The first was President Theodore Roosevelt, who won it in 1906. Other winners were Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch.

Afro-American

Although the Nobel prize committee does not release the names of the other candidates, it is known that Dr. Bunche's name was selected over other outstanding persons such as:

President Truman, Gen. George C. Marshall, Winston Churchill, India's Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-European movement; and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian statesman.

For Service to Humanity 9-30-50

The annual prizes are awarded from a $9,000,000 trust established by the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896. They are made to those judged to have served humanity best during the past year in medicine, chemistry, physics, literature and the effort for peace.

Swedish institutions make all the awards but that for peace, which is made by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament. For the prize, candidates may be proposed by parliaments and governments all over the world and by certain institutions and individuals.

The peace prze, according to the will of Alfred Nobel, should be awarded to the candidate "who has worked most or best for promoting brotherhood among people, and for abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the establishment and spread of peace congresses."

Last year, the winner of the peace award was Lord John Boyd Orr of Great Britain, who was selected for his work with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Bunche to Teach at Harvard University

Dr. Bunche, who is now senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, receiving a salary of $11,000 per year, tax exempt, and a $3,000 annual expense account, is to become a professor of history at Harvard University next year.

He was born in Detroit on Aug. 7, 1904, in a family of humble means, his father being a barber. Later, the family moved to the West because of the mother's need for a dry climate.

Bunche majored in political science at the University of California, where he was a basketball star, despite having to work his way through college.

He played on three championship basketball teams while winning Phi Beta Kappa honors and getting such excellent marks that he was graduated summa cum laude.

He received his master's degree from Harvard University, after which he took a trip through Africa, Indonesia and Malaya as a Rosenwald fellow, gaining material for his doctoral thesis which he also received from Harvard in 1934.

Headed Department at Howard University

For several years he taught at Howard University in Washington, becoming chairman of the department of political science there in 1937.

He served with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and joined the State Department in 1944, where he was the first colored desk officer in the department's history.

After serving as a delegate or advisor at nine international conferences, he was "loaned" to the UN in 1946 and he resigned his State Department post a year later.

Fighter Against Discrimination

Always a fighter against racial discrimination, Dr. Bunche spurned an appointment offered by President Truman as Assistant Secretary of State two years ago, because of racial bias in Washington.

He is said to have told intimates that segregation is so rigid in the nation's capital that he felt that he could not accept the position.

The reason made public for his refusal to take the post was that the $10,000 salary which it offered (not tax exempt) would so reduce his income that he would not be able to give his three children proper education.

Two of his children are girls and the youngest, Ralph Jr., a boy of 7 years. One of the girls, Jean, is a freshman at Radcliffe; and the other, Joan, a sophomore at Vassar.

Many honors have come to Dr. Bunche through his successful mediation effort in the Palestine conflict.

He is a past winner of the NAACP's Spingarn Award, holder of the Distinguished Service Award, given by the

American Association for the United Nations; and holder of a dozen honorary degrees from colleges and universities throughout the nation.

In 1949, he was chosen "Father of the Year" by the National Father's Day Committee; and the Bronx, where his family resides, has held in his honor a "Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Day."

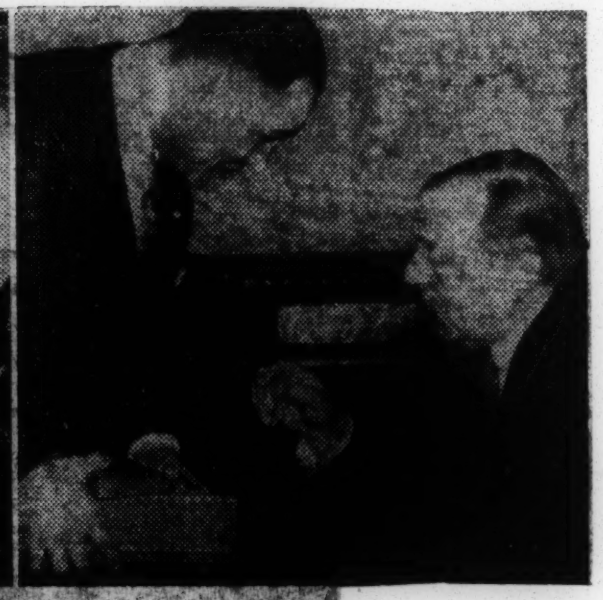
ONE U. N. OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM EUROPE, ANOTHER LEAVES FOR OSLO

Secretary General Trygve Lie and his wife leaving for Norway, where they will spend the holidays. They will fly to Geneva and Paris before returning to the United States.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace prize for 1950 and a member of the trusteeship committee, and his wife as they arrived at Idlewild yesterday aboard a Scandinavian Airlines plane.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
1950 Nobel Peace Prize

Courier Cameras Capture Highlights of Honors Bestowed on Dr. Bunche in Norway



Regal Splendor—The occasion of Dr. Ralph Bunche receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, was truly a great one. Kings and queens paid tribute to the noted American statesman. Left to right: Dr. Bunche meeting King, Queen and Crown Prince of Norway; Dr. and Mrs. Bunche chatting with August Schou, head of the Nobel committee; Dr. Bunche receiving Nobel Medal and Diploma from Gunnar John; Dr. Bunche accepting flowers from University of Oslo student, and Dr. Bunche and The Courier's George S. Schuyler making recordings in an Oslo studio. Efforts are being made to have these recordings rebroadcast in several United States cities.

Back UN Fight in Korea With Full Armed Might—Dr. Ralph Bunche

COPENHAGEN—The full armed might of the United Nations should be employed to back UN decisions, declared Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, in a statement to the press following his arrival here last week from Oslo, Norway.

Dr. Bunche attributed the setback of UN forces in Korea by Chinese Communists to the fact that "the resolve of its (UN) members had not been backed by sufficient armed strength to insure that right shall prevail."

Due to Dr. Bunche's successful mediation of the Israeli-Arab nations' conflict in Palestine, he has been strongly suggested by high sources as possible mediator in the present Korean crisis. His present position with the United Nations Organization is director of the UN Trusteeship Division.

The 1950 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Dr. Bunche on Dec. 10, in Oslo, where he was hailed by diplomats of ranking nations and congratulated by the royal family of Norway. Latest source of his proposed as a possible mediator in the Korean crisis was in Stockholm last week.

Earlier he had been suggested by Harold E. Stassen, University of Pennsylvania president, as the man most suited (in his opinion) as a possible mediator in the present crisis.

Dignitaries—Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche pose with hosts at dinner and reception given in their honor in Oslo, Norway. Left to right: Peter Ankar of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Bunche, Mrs. Ankar, Crown Prince Olav of Norway, Crown Princess Martha and Dr. Bunche.

Dr. Bunche chats with son of Foreign Minister Halvard Lange during reception in Oslo.

Liv Sandbo, 11-year-old girl in Oslo, presents gift to Dr. Bunche.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE- 1950

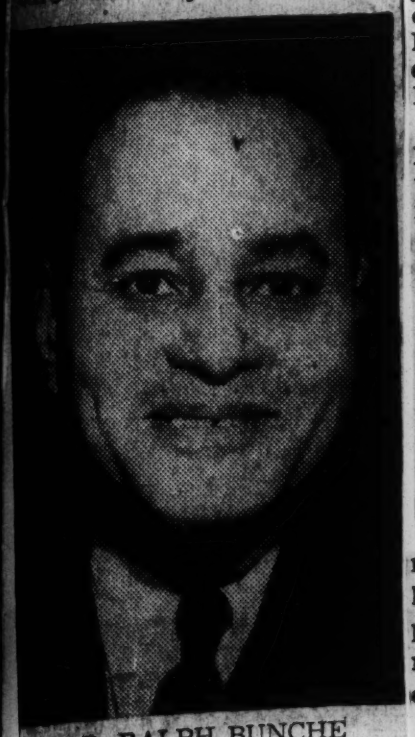
Thousands Cheer as He Receives Nobel Peace Prize

Dr. Bunche Honored by King, Queen

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(Courier Associate Editor)

OSLO, Norway—Before more than a thousand persons gathered in Aula Hall at Oslo University here Sunday afternoon, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche received the Nobel Peace Prize and diploma in an impressive ceremony culminating fifty years of the Nobel Foundation. He was the eleventh American to receive the award and the first person outside of the white race to be so honored.

King Haakon, Queen Martha and members of the royal family were present at the ceremonies and later congratulated Dr. Bunche. The Oslo Symphony Orchestra was present and played Beethoven's "Promethus Overture" and Haydn's "Minuet."



DR. RALPH BUNCHE
. . . "man of the year"

Beginning the ceremonies, President G. Natvig Pederson, vice chairman of the Nobel committee, described the foundation and the work of the committee over the past fifty years. Gov. Gunnar Jahn Bank of Norway, chairman of the Nobel committee, delivered the eulogy outlining Dr. Bunche's life and achievment.

He said in conclusion: "Ralph Bunche, you have yourself said that you are an incurable optimist. You said when speaking about conciliation in Palestine that you were convinced that it would succeed. You have a long working-day ahead of you. May you succeed in gaining victories for the ideals of peace which are the foundation on which the future of mankind must be based."

Dr. Bunche received a thunderous ovation and every person present sensed that this was no usual Nobel ceremony, for here was a member of an oppressed, exploited and despised race becoming a first citizen" of the world.

Dr. Bunche's response was brief, but touching, and for a Negro the scene was unforgettable. Understandably under great emotional strain, although always dapper and impeccable, his jauntiness was replaced by sobriety when he replied:

"Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, to be honored by one's fellowmen is a rich and pleasant experience." Then he dwelt on the special and broad significance of the occasion transcending the personal angle, saying at one point: "Color and inequality are concomitant."

He praised the United Nations' work and paid tribute to the late assassinated Count Folke Bernadotte who died mediating in Palestine. He asked for freedom, equality and brotherhood for all men and a world at peace. The ceremonies lasted from one to 2:30 o'clock with scores of cameramen present.

From Aula Hall, a marble-domed and muraled edifice, to downtown, crowds lined the carpeted walk to the curb watching celebrities. Sunday was a dark and cloudy day typical of the Far North countries. All were seemingly awed and solemn for the momentous occasion.

Sunday evening, before a brilliant assemblage at the Grand Hotel where the Nobel Committee dinner was held, Dr. Bunche made another speech along with other guests who reiterated the peace theme with many toasts. Dr. Bunche's big speech came Monday evening at the Nobel Institute.

His speech before the Institute warned of dangers inherent in the present conflicts besetting the world. He said: "Human freedom itself is a crucial issue and is widely endangered. In modern war, victory is illusory. The harvest of war can be only misery, destruction and degradation. There is only suicidal escape, not freedom, in the death and destruction of atomic war."

He continued: "The well-being and hopes of the peoples of the world can never be served until peace as well as freedom, honor and security is secure. There is the fateful alternative of peace or reversion to the Dark Ages. Peace and the United Nations have become unseparable. If the United Nations cannot insure peace, there will be none."

Dr. Bunche expressed the belief that mankind could readily live in peace, freedom and neighborliness if there was a minimum will to do so. He discussed the strength and weakness of the United Nations and said that it had exhibited a fortunate flexibility despite the rivalry of the East and West. He devoted some words to the world's desire for peace and freedom and told what he thought would happen if war comes in the immediate future.

The Nobel Peace Award winner then defended the United Nations as a peace machine, citing the successful containment of dangerous conflicts in Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine and Greece. Blame for the Korean conflict he laid at the door of Northern Koreans and praised the vital role of smaller nations participating in the organization.

"The peace of Europe," he said, "and therefore of the world, can never be secure so long as the problem of Germany remains unsolved." His reference here was to the necessity for concluding peace treaties.

He said in conclusion that "Europe and the Western world generally must become fully aware that the massive and restive millions of Asia and Africa are henceforth a new and highly significant factor in all peace calculations. These hitherto suppressed masses are rapidly awakening and are demanding and are entitled to enjoy a full share of the future fruits of peace, freedom and security.

"Many of these millions are experiencing new-found freedoms. Many other millions are still in subject status as colonials. The aspiration and demands of those who have achieved freedom and those who seek it are the same."

He then called on Europe and the West for a new orientation, a global orientation. To this Dr. Bunche added that the pre-war outlook is as obsolete as the pre-war world and there must be an awakening to the incontestable fact that the far-away little-known and little-understood peoples of Asia and Africa who constitute the majority of the world population are no longer passive and no longer to be ignored.

The world's ideological struggle swirls about them," he said. "Their vast numbers will prove a dominant factor. They are providing virgin soil for the growth of democracy, but the West must first learn how to approach them understandingly. And how to win their trust and friendship."

Dr. Bunche continued: "There is a long and unsavory history of Western imperialism, suppression, and exploitation to be overcome. Despite undeniable benefits the West brought to their colonials, there must be an acceleration in the liquidation of colonialism."

He held that communism and capitalism could live side by side in the same world, but added that the UN is opposed to all imperialism and stands for equality and freedom for all, regardless of race, religion or ideology.

Bunche Gets Peace Prize

Norwegian Royalty Views Ceremony

OSLO, Norway — Amid thunderous applause, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on Sunday in Oslo University's largest hall which was filled to capacity.

Witnessing the ceremony were King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav and other members of the Norwegian royal family; Norwegian Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen, Foreign Minister Halvard M.Lange and other prominent Norwegians and Americans.

Dr. Bunche was honored for his mediation in Palestine which resulted in a peaceful settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbors in 1949.

42nd TO Receive Prize

He was the 42nd person to receive this prize which is regarded as the most distinguished award bestowed for the promotion of international peace. He is the first colored person to receive the prize.

Dr. Bunche was given the Nobel medal and diploma and a cash prize of $31,674.08.

Declaring that he was "appreciative beyond the puny power of man," Dr. Bunche stated, "there are men who stand beyond who are also honored today."

He was referring to the 10 members of the United Nations Palestine Commission who gave their lives during peace negotiations.

Of Count Folke Bernadotte, who was assassinated by Jewish terrorists, he said, "May we long revere his memory."

"May there be in our time, at long last, full peace," he exclaimed as he paid tribute to the persons in the United Nations who are dedicated to the salvation of mankind on earth.

Lauded for Tolerance

Dr. Bunche was introduced by Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel Committee and executive director of the Bank of Norway.

The tolerance which Dr. Bunche was taught in his early years proved to be of the utmost importance during his work as UN mediator in Palestine," he opined.

He also observed that Dr. Bunche is the second young man to receive the peace prize. The late Carl von Ossietzky, German journalist, received the prize in 1935 when he also was 46 years of age.

At present Dr. Bunche is principal director in the trusteeship division of the United Nations. At about the same time he was receiving his prize, eight other persons were being presented Nobel prizes in Stockholm from King Gustaf. These ceremonies marked the 50th anniversary of the Nobel Foundation.

Religious News

By NORA HOLT

Religious News

Pope Pius Sees Dr. Bunche In A Special Audience

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel peace award, was received in a specially arranged audience, by Pope Pius XII this month. He was accompanied by his wife. Formerly acting UN mediator in Palestine, Dr. Bunche is presently director of trusteeship in the UN secretariat. He is expected back in New York soon to act as chairman of the New York Amsterdam News 1950 Debutante's Ball at the 369th Armory on Tuesday evening, January 19, for the benefit of the Welfare Fund of the paper, organized to aid charitable organizations in the New York area, and other needy projects.

The techniques of personal home visitation and mass evangelism, were studied on three districts of the Delaware Annual Methodist Conference last week and included visited points in Easton, Md., and Milford, Del. The schools were conducted under the auspices of the Delaware Conference Board of Evangelism, the **Rev. J. O. Lockman,** chairman. The general director was the **Rev. H. R. Coleman** of Wilmington. Staff members included the following conference leaders, the **Revs. R. B. Thompson, W. A. Harewood,** and **D. L. Ridout.** Teams each consisting of a worker and two pastors visited homes at each point in an effort to secure commitments to "the Christian way of life, and church memberships. Successful results were reported on all districts.

* * *

Georgia Jones Little, one of Chicago's leading woman lawyers, was honored last week at a testimonial banquet on her 25th anniversary in the practice of law. The testimonial was sponsored by the Faith Adult Bible Class of Metropolitan Community Church of which Atty. Ellis is an active member. The committee included members of the church, friends, and the pastor, **Dr. Joseph M. Evans.**

A gold chalice, the gift of 3,100 Negro converts to Catholicism from the Archdiocese of Newark, N. J., was presented to Pope Pius by Father Lenihan, in an audience in Vatican City. Father Lenihan led a pilgrimmage to Rome.

For the first time in its history, the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania district conferences of the Christian Congregational Church, ordained a woman, **Rev. Lucy Sweatt,** to the ministry. She has already founded a church at 2395 8th Ave., and the membership elected her as the pastor, with **Rev. John Applewhite as** assistant. All of her family works in the church—her husband as trustee, her sons, one of whom is a deacon, and three daughters known as the "Melodettes" sing in church circles. The church has bought a building at 259 W. 114th St., to convert into a church home, parsonage, visiting rooms for ministers and youth studying for the ministry, and a day nursery for children, for persons of all creeds and races.

* * *

The Saint Agnes' Guild of the African Orthodox Church on Greene Ave. in Brooklyn gave their annual program before a large audience recently and the main feature was a patriotic drama, written by the rector, **Bishop William Russell Miller.** "Queens of Twelve Nations" were attired in traditional robes and the special musical program was warmly received. Presentations were made to **Dudley M. Archer, M. Grace Sweeney** and **Irene M. Maxwell.** Among the distinguished guests were Archbishops **R. G Robinson** and **K. C. Pillai, Lady Asa McGuide, Asst. District Attorney Clarence Wilson** and others.

* * *

Local preacher Rev. Mary L. Slade of Newman Memorial Methodist Church was given a testimonial in the church auditorium last week, and the pastor, **Rev. Oliver W. Jones** and the official board arranged a special program joined in by many friends and representatives of groups and other churches. **Rev. A. E. Martin** delivered the sermon.

* * *

New Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Clearwater, Florida, sends a review of one of its Sunday services in which the Sunday School enjoyed a special blackboard demonstration of religious subjects and the pastor, **Rev. L. R. Wilson** preached from the "Eighteen Articles of Faith." His topic, "Preservation of a Christian's Life" demonstrated an important point, "Baptists believe in the continuation of faith from the day we begin with Jesus, until the day we end with Jesus." Two visitors from the Bronx, N. Y., attended the day's services, **Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Paxton.**

* * *

The James Walter Brown Circle of New York City, organized by **Mrs. Minnie E. Carroll,** held its First Anniversary Christmas Cheer Tea, Dec. 3 in the Community House of Mother AME Zion Church, sponsored by Mesdames **Jennie O. Townes** and **Viola B. Smith,** chairman and cochairman. **Mrs. Mabel Diggs Bergen** was the mistress of ceremonies. Assisting at the piano as accompanists were **Frederick Hall,** organist of Mother Zion and **Leonard Matthews** of Salem Methodist Church. President **Mrs. Corine Thomas** assisted **Mrs. Lena Baynard** at the tea table. Ladies of the Circle served as hostesses for the delightful affair.

Bunche home, says 'I feel war will not come'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28— (AP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel peace winner and United Nations official, said today "I feel that war will not come."

He quickly added, however, that "I admit that this may be a feeling born of hope."

Just back from Stockholm where he received the Nobel Prize for his work as a U. N. mediator in Palestine, Dr. Bunche spoke at the 46th annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

The Negro educator got a standing cheer when he was introduced as "your eminent colleague and friend" and "as the first political scientist since Woodrow Wilson to receive the Nobel Prize."

Bunche told the association "The present situation is exceedingly dangerous, and I know of no one who can say whether or not war will come."

The free nations of the world, he said, must make available to the U. N. sufficient military strength to halt any aggressor, speedily and conclusively.

Bunche's conclusion:

"I believe that if that kind of force can be made available to the U. N., it never again will be challenged."

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE_ 1950

World-Famed Peace Mediator Looks At Symbols of War And Peace

Dr. Ralph Bunche, world-famed peace mediator, journeying across war shadowed Europe, looks at postcards a Berlin vendor is selling in front of the Russian War Memorial in the British sector of occupied Germany. Contrasted with equal differential, a tank looms in the background to Dr. Bunche, a symbol of peace. Dr. Bunche and his wife were enroute to Oslo, where he received the Nobel Peace Prize Sunday.

Great Honor Received In Ceremonies

Award Accompanied By Check For $31,647 Made In Olso, Sweden

By Arnold DeMille
NNPA Pool Correspondent

OSLO, Norway—Dr. Ralph Bunche was presented the Nobel Award and a check for $31,674.08 at 2 p. m. Sunday in Aula Hall at Oslo University. The presentation was made by Governor Gunnar Jahn, director of the Bank of Norway and chairman of the Nobel committee

Attending were King Haakon, Seven Crown Princess Martha, Crown Prince Olav, Prime Minister Einer Gerhardsen and other state and municipal officials. There were 900 persons inside and 1500 outside to see Dr. Bunche.

The opening address, given by Governor Jahn, recited Bunche's life. He said, "May you succeed in gaining victories for the ideal of peace which are the foundation on which the future of mankind must be based."

THE PRINCIPAL address was given by Natvig Pedersen, president of the Norwegian Parliament, who gave a history of Nobel Prizes during the past 50 years.

In his acceptance speech Dr. Bunche said, "There are many who figuratively stand beside me today and who are also honored here. I am but one of many dedicated to the salvation of mankinds future on earth."

He said he could not help reflecting the never failing support and encouragement given him by Trygve Lie during his assignment in the Near East. He recalled sorrowfully men members of the UN missions who gave their lives in the cause of peacemaking.

"ABOVE ALL there was my treasured friend Count Folke Bernadotte, who made the supreme sacrifice to the end that Arabs and Jews should be returned to the ways of peace." He told the assembled crowd.

He said Scandinavia and the peace loving world may long revere his memory and others who participated in the peace effort.

"To be honored by one's fellow men is a rich and pleasant experience but to receive the uniquely high honor bestowed here today because of the world view of Alfred Nobel long ago is an overwhelming experience," Dr. Bunche continued.

* * *

DR. BUNCHE revealed he was appreciative beyond the puny power of words to convey his feelings. He told the group he was not unaware of the special and broad significance of the award.

"To an imperfect and restive world in which inequality among people, racial and religious bigotries, prejudices

Bunche was held at the Grand Hotel Sunday night. It was attended by American and Norwegian officials.

* * *

ON MONDAY night Dr. Bunche made a Nobel Peace Prize lecture at Oslo University. He said freedom, democracy, human rights, international morality and peace mean different things to different men. Words an instrument of war, are em-

that this ceremony should be held in peace loving Norway to pay high tribute to the sacred cause of, "peace on earth good will among men."

* * *

"MAY THERE be freedom, equality and brotherhood among all men. May there be morality in the relations among nations, may there be in our time, at long last, a world at peace in which we, the people may for once begin to make full use of

and wages are endemic and stubbornly persistent, from this Northern land has come a vibrant note of hope and inspiration for vast millions of people. Bitter experience has impressed upon them that color and inequality are inexhorable non-commitant."

He said in this dark and perilous hour of human history, when the future of all mankind hangs hatefully in the balance, it is of special symbolic significance

Bunche Oct. 12-16-50

the great good Bunche concluded.

The ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the Nobel Peace Prizes. Thirteen times the prize was divided between two recipients, altogether 42 persons, and six institutions have been honored, the International Red Cross twice. At 46, Dr. Bunche is the youngest recipient to be honored.

A dinner honoring Dr.

ployed to confuse. mislead and debase the common man.

Democracy is prostituted to dignify enslavement, he said. Freedom and equality are held good for some men but withheld from others by allegedly democratic societies. In so called free society individual rights are severely denied. He told his audience.

Ralph Bunche Gets Nobel Peace Prize in Norway

OSLO, Norway: Dr. Ralph Bunche (Right) accepts the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize from Gunnar Jahn, president of the Nobel Parliament, Dec. 10, at Oslo University, Norway. Dr. Bunche was honored for his work as United Nations Mediator in ending the Palestine war. At the ceremony he said, "May there be in our time a world of peace in which we, the people, make full use of freedom and equality among all men."

Norwegian, Danish Kings Greet Bunche

Overflow Crowd Gives Mediator an Ovation

RECEIVES PRIZE

Nobel Peace Award Is Tax-Free $31,000

OSLO, Norway (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, met two kings during the past week in Europe.

He met King Haakon of Norway, and in Copenhagen, Denmark, King Frederick I of that nation.

While overseas, Dr. Bunche, who won his prize for his work as United Nations mediator in the Palestine situation during 1949, also delivered lectures at the University of Oslo, and Copenhagen University.

Check for $31,674

In Oslo, King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav and other members of the royal family looked on as Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel committee, presented him a gold medal, a diploma, and a check with $31,674.

This check is tax-free in the United States and in Norway. Dr. Bunche was one of eight persons receiving Nobel awards worth nearly $200,000. He received his award in an overflowing auditorium at the University of Oslo, and the other winners received their awards at ceremonies in Stockholm, Sweden.

Dr. Bunche is the 42nd person to win this coveted award, originated by Dr. Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite. The first awards were made Dec. 10, 1901.

Upon receiving his award, Dr. Bunche received one of the greatest ovations ever given any person anywhere. The audience stood up and cheered him for several minutes before the UN leader could speak and be heard.

Praises Count Bernadotte

In his acceptance address, Dr. Bunche praised the men who helped him during his trying days of the Palestine mediation. He had special praise for Count Folke Bernadotte, his predecessor at the mediation post.

Dr. Bunche, at 46, is the youngest man ever to receive the peace award.

At the University of Oslo, the Nobel winner delivered the traditional Nobel lecture. Speaking at Festival Hall, the university's largest auditorium, Dr. Bunche averred that the United Nations offered the world a key to peace.

Denounces Propaganda

He denounced the propaganda and cold war between the East and the West. He declared:

"The words used by statesmen in our day no longer have a common meaning. Words, in a constant flow of propaganda—itself an instrument of war—are employed to confuse, mislead and debase the common man."

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1950
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Dr. Bunche, Grandson of Slave, Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

DR. BUNCHE
—AP Wirephoto.

By the Associated Press

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 23.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, grandson of an American Negro slave and United Nations mediator who brought an end to conflict in the Holy Land, has been awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1950.

As far as is known here, Dr. Bunche is the first Negro ever to be awarded a Nobel prize in any field. Certainly, he is the first of his race to receive the peace prize. It will be presented to him December 10.

Announcement of the award was made last night by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, which never gives the reason for its choice. The prize this year amounts to 164,303 kroner (about $23,000).

Expresses "Humility."

At Lake Success, Dr. Bunche said he had received the news "with deep humility." He was busy at work as principal director in the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations.

"I, more than any one, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations," he said.

Dr. Bunche, who succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden as the United Nations mediator in Palestine, after Count Bernadotte was assassinated in 1948, effected an armistice that ended the bitter clash between Jews and Arabs and threatened the entire Middle East soon after World War II.

Pays Tribute to Bernadotte.

He paid tribute to his predecessor for laying the essential foundations of the Palestine agreements, calling Count Bernadotte "the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine."

"At this moment I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and 10 other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine," Dr. Bunche said.

Dr. Bunche risked his own life in the days that followed his succession to Count Bernadotte's post.

Six organizations and 28 persons were nominated for the peace prize last February. Among the individuals were President Truman, Gen. George C. Marshall, Winston Churchill, India's Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, Count Richard Coudenhove - Kalergi, founder of the Pan-European movement, and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian statesman.

Dr. Bunche is the 11th American to win the peace prize. The first was President Theodore Roosevelt, who received the 1906 award. Others were Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch.

Established by Will.

The annual prizes are awarded from a trust established by the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896. The awards are made to those judged to have served humanity best during the past year in medicine, chemistry, physics, literature and the effort for peace.

Swedish institutions make all the awards except that for peace, which is made by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament.

For the peace prize candidates may be proposed by parliaments and governments all over the world and by certain institutions and individuals.

The will of Dr. Nobel, who bequeathed $9 million, the interest from which provides the prizes, stipulated the peace prize should be awarded to the candidate "who has worked most or best for promoting brotherhood among people, and for abolition or reduction of the standing armies, and for the establishment and spread of peace congresses."

Peacemaker Dr. Bunche Is Nobel Prize Winner

American Negro, First of His Race To Receive Award, To Be Given $31,410 and Gold Medal

From Overseas Dispatches

Oslo, Sept. 22.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro who brought the Jews and Arabs together in Palestine, today was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950.

The 46-year-old peacemaker, whose grandmother was born a slave, became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

The Nobel Prize committee of the Norwegian Parliament announced the award.

Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war. He will be presented with $31,410 and a gold medal.

Succeeded Bernadotte.

Bunche succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte as the U. N. mediator in Palestine after Bernadotte was assassinated September 17, 1948. He negotiated the armistices between the new State of Israel and the Arab States which ended the war.

Bunche now is principal director in the Department of Trusteeship for the United Nations.

He is the 11th American to win the Peace Prize, established by the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite. He joins the illustrious company of Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott, and Emily G. Balch.

28 Nominated for Award

Twenty-eight persons were nominated for the 1950 award, including Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, and General George C. Marshall. Last year's Nobel Peace Prize went to Lord John Boyd Orr, a Scotsman who headed the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Bunche is 46. A native of Detroit, he went to school at the University of California at Los Angeles on an athletic scholarship. He played baseball, football, and basketball and, between classes, worked as a janitor.

He won Phi Beta Kappa honors upon graduation in 1927 and then went to Harvard, winning his master's degree in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934. He was married in 1930 and has three children.

Success Brings Honors

Bunche joined the State Department in 1944 and, two years later, went to the United Nations "on loan." The following year, he resigned from the State Department to cast his lot with the international organization.

After winning through to peace in Palestine, often at the risk of his life, he was showered with honors. President Truman offered him an appointment as secretary of state, one of the highest official positions ever offered to one of Bunche's race.

Bunche turned it down, however, and there were reports that his feeling about racial segregation in the nation's capital was an important factor in the decision not to take the job.

General Dwight Eisenhower once called him "the greatest statesman this country has produced today."

Bunche Wins Nobel Prize

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22—(U.P.) Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator who brought the Jews and Arabs together in Palestine, today was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950.

The 46-year-old peacemaker, whose grandmother was born a slave, became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations Mediator in the Palestine War. He will be presented with $31,410 and a gold medal.

DR. BUNCHE

Nobel Peace Prize Given Dr. Bunche

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22 (U.P.)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator who brought the Jews and Arabs together in Palestine, today was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950.

The 46-year-old peacemaker, whose grandmother was born a slave, became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

The Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, which announced the award, did not disclose the names of other candidates under consideration, but they were known to include President Truman, Winston Churchill, Gen. George C. Marshall and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war. He will be presented with $31,410 and a gold medal.

Bunche now is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, receiving $11,000 a year tax exempt and a $3000 expense allowance.

Bunche awarded Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22—(AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, former United Nations mediator in Palestine, has been awarded the Nobel Peace prize.

The American Negro succeeded Count Folke Bernadotte as the U. N. mediator in Palestine after Bernadotte was assassinated on Sept. 17, 1948.

Bunche negotiated the armistices between the new state of Israel and the Arab states which ended the state of war there.

The Norwegian Nobel prize committee announced the award.

Bunche, now is principal director in the Department of Trusteeship for the United Nations.

Nobel winner credits U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 23—(AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the Nobel peace prize for 1950, said Saturday he received the news with "deep humility."

Busy at his tasks as principal director in the U. N. trusteeship division here, Bunche said, "I, more than anyone, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations."

He paid tribute to his predecessor, Count Folke Bernadotte, of Sweden, for laying the essential foundations of the Palestine armistice agreements. He called Bernadotte "the great and courageous man who gave his life in the determined effort to bring peace to Palestine."

Bunche, the first American Negro to receive the award, also praised the support he gave Lie, U. N. secretary-general, adding, "In a very real sense, the task performed in Palestine was a cooperative achievement, carried out by a highly competent team of more than 700 military observers and international civil servants of many nationalities."

Dr. Bunche's Achievement

The winning of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize is, of course, a remarkable achievement for the Negro, Dr. Ralph Bunche. The prize is unexcelled, we should say, as a formal recognition of merit, not the least reason for which is the fact that it is awarded on the basis of international competition.

Dr. Bunche received the prize in recognition of his outstanding work as the mediator of the United Nations in seeking an armistice between the Jews and Arabs in the Middle East.

Since an overwhelming majority of the earth's people are not white, the Russians in their propaganda have sought to make capital of the racial difficulties and repressions in the United States. To Asia's millions of non-white people, the Russians have depicted the colored man in the United States as a maltreated serf.

The Russians have made much of the statements of certain firebrand, neurotic Negroes who have said that the American Negro would not bear arms to defend a country that persecuted him.

Thus the State Department has rejoiced to see the Negroes of the 24th Infantry distinguish themselves in Korea by their martial ardor and prowess in the battleline. That is something the Russians can scarcely explain away.

The accomplishment of Dr. Bunche is in the same category. It is difficult for the Russians to maintain that the American Negro is a serf whose color stands athwart opportunity when here is one who rose to represent not only the United States but the United Nations, in a matter of world import.

It must be conceded, however, that if the Russians dug deeper they would come up with something at that. After Dr. Bunche's brilliant performance as a diplomat, Mr. Truman wanted to appoint him one of the assistant secretaries of state. This appointment Dr. Bunche declined because he would have had to live in Washington where segregation prevails in the schools, hotels, etc.

The Southerner is entitled to his cholers because President Truman wanders so far afield to assail segregation patterns when there is so much work to be done in the shadow of his famous White House balcony. For example, should Dr. Bunche's colleagues wish to give him a testimonial dinner in the Mayflower Hotel or the Statler in Washington, they would be told that Dr. Bunche could not attend. But Mr. Truman prefers to dwell on things down South.

Nobel Prize For Bunche

The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Ralph Bunche is sure to earn the wholehearted acclamation of Americans. This is an honor to our country. Most American Negroes will see it as a challenging honor to their race. Dr. Bunche richly deserved the award. His work in Palestine, taking up where Count Bernadotte left off when he was assassinated, was earnest. In a post quite plainly dangerous physically, he obtained concrete results despite enormous obstacles. Devoted to United Nations principles, he has served that organization in a multiplicity of capacities. We join millions of individuals in this country and abroad in extending congratulations in his fine hour of recognition.

Newsweek—Ed Wergeles

Bunche: Nobel Prize winner

Honored: Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE, 46, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division and acting mediator in Palestine after the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte; with the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950, in Oslo, Norway, Sept. 22. Grandson of a Negro slave, Bunche won the $32,000 prize over 28 nominees including President Truman and Nehru.

Bunche and His Assistants

One of the first to congratulate Dr. Ralph Bunche upon his winning the Nobel Peace Prize is his secretary, Doreen Daughton and William Washler. Both helped Dr. Bunche on his Palestine assignment. See full page of pictures on Dr. Bunche in this issue.

Dr. Bunche Wins Nobel 1950 Prize

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22 (UP).—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator who brought the Jews and Arabs together in Palestine, Friday was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950.

The 46-year-old peacemaker, whose grandmother was born a slave, became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

The Nobel Prize committee of the Norwegian Parliament, which announced the award, did not disclose the names of other candidates under consideration, but they were known to include President Truman, Winston Churchill, Gen. George C. Marshall and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war. He will be presented with $31,410 and a gold medal.

Bunche succeeded to the mantle of Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish UN mediator who was assassinated while trying to bring peace to the Holy Land. After the assassination, Bunche took over the task and was successful in arranging cease-fire agreements between the Arab countries and the infant state of Israel.

A brilliant scholar and educator, Bunche always has fought against racial discrimination. He refused to accept an appointment as assistant secretary of state two years ago. Informed sources said he turned down the post because of racial bias in Washington.

Bunche now is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, receiving $11,000 a year tax exempt and a $3,000 expense allowance.

As the first Negro ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, Bunche highlights the provision in the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, that the Nobel awards should be made "without distinction of nationality."

Bunche was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7, 1904. Later his father, a barber, moved the family to Mexico because of his wife's need for a dry climate.

Young Bunche majored in political science at the University of California, where he was a basketball star. Working his way through the university as a janitor, carpet layer and cleaner, Bunche still found time to play on three championship basketball teams and was graduated Summa Cum Laude with a Phi Beta

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Novel Peace Prize 1950

The Award Of The Nobel Prize For Peace To Dr. Ralph Bunche

THE selection of RALPH BUNCHE as the recipient of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace honors not only this great American but brings tremendous distinction to the United States and to the United Nations. It is, of course, a superlative honor for the Negro race.

At 46 years of age this grandson of a slave has won an honor for which GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN, and WINSTON CHURCHILL, among other, were also nominated. This fact underscores the tremendous achievement by DR. BUNCHE when, through dangerous and often dispairing negotiations, he wrought peace between Israel and the Arab nations with which it was at war.

In 1922 when DR. BUNCHE graduated from a Los Angeles high school as class valedictorian, the principal congratulated him and said: "I never think of you as a Negro." DR. BUNCHE says: "That hit me harder than all the times I was barred from public places."

DR. BUNCHE has a career which will bring more achievements and more honors. Already he has been a student of race relations, a professor of political science, a State Department division chief, a divisional chief in the war-time Offices of Strategic Services, a mediator of peace for the UN and presently principal director of the United Nations trusteeship division.

He has been discussed widely and favorably for the ambassadorship to Russia and, more recently, as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations. He was formally offered an Assistant Secretaryship of State by PRESIDENT TRUMAN. He declined this post, among the reasons being his distaste against subjecting himself and family to the discriminations which a Negro suffers in the capital.

The Nobel Prize is an honor for which any person in any nation would feel flattered to receive. It carries with it a gold medal and a cash award of $32,000. It is characteristic of DR. BUNCHE that, in commenting on the prize, he gave credit to those who assisted him in mediating peace in Palestine and to the peaceful purposes of the United Nations. Nothing, however, will cause a grateful public to lose sight of his great personal contribution to the cause of peace.

The Nobel Prize emphasizes what careful students of world affairs already knew — that DR. BUNCHE is a great American and one of the world's finest diplomats. The Nobel Prize was eminently deserved by him.

Dr. Bunche Wins 1950 Nobel Peace Prize

Receives Award for Work as Palestine Mediator; First Negro So Honored

By The United Press

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, forty-six-year-old American educator and United Nations official, today was awarded the Nobel Prize for 1950. He became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

Dr. Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war. He will be presented with $31,410 and a gold medal.

The Nobel Prize committee of the Norwegian Parliament, which announced the award, did not disclose the names of other candidates under consideration, but they were known to include President Truman, Winston Churchill, Gen. George C. Marshall and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Dr. Bunche was assistant to Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish U. N. mediator who was assassinated Sept. 17, 1948, while trying to bring peace to the Holy Land. After the assassination, Dr. Bunche became acting mediator and was successful in arranging cease-fire agreements between the Arab countries and the state of Israel.

Dr. Bunche was on the Mediterranean island of Rhodes, at the U. N. Palestine truce headquarters, when Count Bernadotte and a French aid were assassinated in Jerusalem. He was in Jerusalem by plane within an hour and immediately was named acting mediator.

Because of his arduous work in guiding the Israeli and Arab negotiators to an agreement, work which often entailed twelve-hour sessions, Dr. Bunche personally was accorded a large measure of credit for halting the Palestine fighting.

A brilliant scholar and educator, Dr. Bunche always has fought against racial discrimination. He refused to accept an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State two years ago. Informed sources said he turned down the post because of racial bias in Washington. He was said to believe that "Jim Crow" rules in Washington were so rigid that he could not accept the position.

United Nations

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at his desk in the United Nations

Dr. Bunche now is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, receiving $11,000 a year tax-exempt and a $3,000 expense allowance. The job in Washington would have paid him only $10,000 a year and the salary would not have been tax-exempt. The father of three children, he said when he refused the government post that he felt he should not accept the reduction in income.

Dr. Bunche's award high-lights the provision in the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, that the Nobel awards should be made "without distinction of nationality."

Four other Nobel awards—those for medicine, physics, chemistry and literature—will be announced by Swedish committees in late October and November. Dr. Bunche and the other winners will receive the awards in Oslo Dec. 19, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.

Dr. Bunche is the eleventh American to win the peace prize. Previous American winners were Theodore Roosevelt, in 1906; Elihu Root, in 1912; Woodrow Wilson, in 1919; Charles G. Dawes, in 1924; Frank B. Kellogg, in 1929; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Jane Addams, who shared the prize in 1931; Cordell Hull, in 1945, and John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch, who shared the award in 1946.

The 1949 winner was Lord John Boyd Orr, of Great Britain, who was selected because of his work with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Dr. Bunche Is Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for '50

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22 (UP).—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator who brought the Jews and Arabs together on an armistice agreement in Palestine, today was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950.

The 48-year-old peacemaker, whose grandmother was born a slave, became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

The award was announced by the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliment. Bunche was one of 28 nominations announced last Feb. 27 and including President Truman, Winston Churchill, Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gen. George C. Marshall and Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago. Six institutions also were nominated.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations mediator in the Palestine war. He will be presented with $31,410—tax exempt—and a gold medal.

(In a statement issued at U.N. headquarters, Bunche said, "Needless to say I received this news with deep humility for I, more than anyone, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations.

("It was Count Bernadotte who achieved the first truce in Palestine and thereby laid the essential foundations for the armistice agreements."

(Bunche also gave credit to Secretary-General Trygve Lie who, he said, had given "indispensable and invaluable support.")

SUCCEEDED BERNADOTTE

It was Bunche who succeeded to the mantle of Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish mediator for the U.N. who was assassinated while trying to bring peace to the Holy Land. After the assassination, Bunche took over the task and was successful in arranging cease-fire agreements between the Arab countries and the infant state of Israel.

A brilliant scholar and educator, Bunche always has fought against racial discrimination. He refused to accept an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State two years ago, and informed sources said he turned down the post because of racial bias in Washington.

HELD U.N. DIRECTORSHIP

Bunche now is senior director of the U.N. trusteeship council, receiving $11,000 a year tax-exempt and a $3000 expense allowance.

As the first Negro ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, Bunche highlights the provision in the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, that the Nobel awards should be made "without distinction of nationality."

Bunche was on the Mediterranean island of Rhodes at the U.N. headquarters for the Palestine truce on Sept. 17, 1948, when Bernadotte and a French aide were assassinated in Jerusalem. He arrived in Jerusalem by plane within an hour and immediately was named acting Palestine mediator.

Because of his arduous work in guiding the Jewish and Arab negotiators to an agreement, work which often entailed 12-hour sessions, Bunche personally was accorded a large measure of credit for halting the Palestine fighting.

BORN IN DETROIT

Bunche, father of three children, was born in Detroit, Aug. 7, 1904. Later his father, a barber, moved the family to Mexico because of his wife's need for a dry climate.

Young Bunche majored in political science at the University of California, where he was a basketball star. Working his way through the university as a janitor, carpet layer and cleaner, Bunche still found time to play on three championship basketball teams and was graduated summa cum laude with a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Bunche Takes News of Award As Jest at First

Didn't Believe It Was True; Later He Pays Tribute to Count Bernadotte's Role

Dr. Ralph Bunche said yesterday that the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize will inspire him to "continue my efforts in the great cause of world peace."

The forty-six-year-old United Nations official paused in the midst of a deluge of congratulations to issue a statement in which he said: "I received this news with deep humility, for I, more than any one, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations.

"In these crucial times," he added, "when the future of all mankind hangs fatefully in the balance, it is high privilege to be associated with the work of the U. N., man's sole hope for peace."

The first report of the award came to Dr. Bunche as he was seated in the delegates' dining room at Lake Success yesterday afternoon. His secretary, Mrs. Doreen Daughton, walked in at 2:15 p. m. and told him that he had won the award. Dr. Bunche did not believe it and took it as a jest.

Later Wilder Foote, director of the press section of the U. N. Department of Public Information, confirmed the report, but Dr. Bunche was not convinced until an official cable from Oslo was handed to him at 5:15 p. m.

Messages Pour In

Meanwhile the word had begun to spread throughout the sprawling Sperry Gyroscope Company plant, which is the temporary headquarters of the U.N. Secretariat. A deluge of congratulatory messages began to pour in from his colleagues at Lake Success and others throughout the world.

Among the messages was a telephone call from his wife, Ruth, who is in Boston helping to enroll College. The Bunches have an- their daughter, Jane, in Radcliffe other daughter, Joan, who is a sophomore at Vassar, and a son, Ralph Bunche jr., seven.

Dr. Bunche's son called during the afternoon to say: "Daddy, I am making you a surprise."

Another message came from Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, who praised Dr. Bunche for his "inexhaustible patience, resources and ingenuity" and added: "It is a fitting tribute to a great servant of the U. N. and it gives renewed faith in its cause."

Sees Reply to Soviets

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a close friend of the Nobel prizewinner, telegraphed: "This well deserved recognition of his contribution . . . should inspire all those who are dedicated to the task of eradicating racial intolerance. It should serve also as an answer to Soviet propaganda that merit in a dark skin receives no recognition in the Western world."

Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit, the grandson of a slave. He was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1927 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and received a master's degree from Harvard University in 1928. A trip through Africa as a Rosenwald Fellow gave him material for his doctoral thesis and he received his doctorate from Harvard in 1934.

He taught at Howard University in Washington and became chairman of the department of political science there in 1937. He served with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and joined the State Department in 1944. After serving as a delegate or adviser at nine international conferences, he was "loaned" to the U. N. in 1946. He resigned from the State Department a year later.

Dr. Bunche is a past winner of the Spingarn Medal of the N. A. A. C. P., awarded annually to the American Negro who has made the highest achievement during a year. He also holds a distinguished service award from the American Association for the United Nations and a dozen honorary degrees from colleges and universities throughout the country.

In 1949 he was chosen as "Father of the Year" by the National Father's Day Committee and the Bronx has given him a "Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Day."

Bunche Awarded Philadelphia Prize

Special to World-Telegram and Sun

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel peace prize for his work as mediator in the Palestine dispute, will get this year's Philadelphia Citizens Award.

The award will be made on Dec. 29 in Convention Hall by Judge William H. Hastie, of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ralph Bunche Wins Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22 [Reuters]—Dr. Ralph Bunche, 46, grandson of an American Negro slave, today was awarded the Nobel peace prize. The Norwegian Nobel prize committee announced the award.

Bunche took over the job of Palestine mediator after Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden was murdered on Sept. 17, 1948. He negotiated three armistices between Jews and Arabs and won universal acclaim for his efforts in obtaining peace in the Holy land.

Dr. Bunche returned to the United States in April, 1949, and became principal director of the United Nations trusteeship division.

Declined Truman Offer

President Truman had offered Bunche an appointment as an assistant secretary of state. This would have given Bunche one of the highest American government posts ever attained by a Negro. He declined the offer. He was reported to have said he was unwilling to expose his family to the "Jim Crow" atmosphere of racial discrimination in Washington.

Bunche started life in his own words, "on the wrong side of the tracks." As a boy he lathered beards in his father's Detroit barber shop.

He won an athletic scholarship to the University of California at Los Angeles. He played baseball, football and basketball and between classes worked as a janitor. He won Phi Beta Kappa honors upon graduation in 1927 and then went to Harvard, winning his master's degree in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934. He was married in 1930 and has three children.

11th American to Win

Bunche joined the state department in 1944 and two years later went to the United Nations "on loan." The next year he resigned from the state department to cast his lot with the U.N.

Bunche became the 11th American to win the peace prize, established by the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite. Others were Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams, Cordell Hull, John R. Mott and Emily G. Balch.

Last year's Nobel peace prize—then worth $21,889.30—went to John Boyd Orr, a Scotsman who headed the United Nations food and agriculture organization.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Nobel Peace Prize 1950

Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

World Honors Dr. Bunche

(Special to The Courier)

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Pleasant news struck the household of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche twice within the last three weeks. First, his young son recovered completely after being stricken with dread polio. Then came the biggest news of Dr. Bunche's forty-six years—he was named 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize worth $31,700.

The first Negro ever to receive the world's most outstanding public service award is this Detroit-born grandson of an American slave was honored for his history-making mediation of the Israel-Arab dispute in Palestine in April, 1949. Dr. Bunche was acting United Nations mediator for Palestine, having succeeded the assassinated Count Folke Bernadotte.

THE BUNCHE FAMILY
". . . pop is great"

"With deep humility" Dr. Bunche accepted information of his having been awarded the prize, remarking, however, that "I cannot forget that Count Bernadotte and ten other members of our team gave their lives in the effort to restore peace to Palestine." Dr. Bunche was chosen over a distinguished list of nominees including President Truman, Prime Minister Nehru of India, General George C. Marshall and others.

At his home in New York, Dr. Bunche and his family received the news in a telegram from Oslo, Norway, where the Nobel Prize Committee decides on winners each year. The award was established in 1901 by Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite. Telegrams and letters of congratulation poured in from all parts of the nation. Dr. Bunche's UN associates were especially pleased; U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in New York: "I can think of no individual more deserving of this distinguished award."

Dr. Bunche returned from his Palestine mission to resume his post as Director of the Trusteeship Division of the UN, which pays him a yearly salary of $11,000, plus $3,000 annually for expenses. It is non-taxable. A stalwart foe of race discrimination, Dr. Bunche last year refused a post as an Assistant Secretary of State for the U. S., because of racial discrimination in Washington. "I have served my exile there," he said.

Dr. Bunche has, in addition to his newest honor, received thirty-eight national and two international awards, along with nineteen honorary degrees as a tribute to his negotiation of the Palestine dispute.

Recently, Dr. Bunche was mentioned as the person to become the next top man of the United Nations. Another report said he would become a professor at Harvard University.

When international history was made at Rhodes, Dodecanese Islands, April 3, 1949, The Courier was present. This newspaper had sent its executive editor, P. L. Prattis, to be on hand for the signing of the historic Palestine agreement which last week brought the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Bunche.

On that occasion, Mr. Prattis wrote: "Three hours before the document was signed you could not have secured a bet from Dr. Bunche or any member of the mediation mission that it would be signed." It was a brilliant tribute to Dr. Bunche that it was done and inside of those three hours.

Nobel Award

"The work of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee must have been easier this year than on many occasions in the past. Dr. Ralph Bunche was the logical—indeed, almost the obvious—choice for its signal honor. As the United Nations mediator in the conflict over Palestine, he effected a just and reasoned solution in a situation that had explosive implications for the whole world. The outcome constituted not only an extraordinary diplomatic triumph but one which left all parties praising his personal qualities and his gift of leadership. All nations, as well as the disputants, were his debtors. The Nobel award comes, therefore, as the formal recognition of a great achievement.

Dr. Bunche remains now, as then, an international public servant. This is not because the President of the United States lacked awareness of his value; the President offered him a post as Assistant Secretary of State in 1949. Dr. Bunche declined at that time, in part because he believed he could be of greater use in the United Nations, in part because the Capital of the United States imposed difficult and humiliating conditions upon members of his race. Lamentably, therefore, Washington can hardly claim a share in his present triumph.

"While nothing is easy for the Negro in America," Dr. Bunche said some time ago in a commencement address at Fisk University, "neither is anything impossible. The barriers of race are formidable but they can be surmounted." He has demonstrated the validity of his own faith. Men of every race and every nationality will rejoice in the honor accorded him.

Dr. Bunche in Norway

To Receive Nobel Peace Award Dec. 10

NE YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of trusteeship, United Nations, boarded an airplane Nov. 27 for Oslo, Norway, where he will receive the Nobel Peace Prize on Dec. 10.

Before leaving the eminent statesman told reporters he was not sure when he would take up his teaching duties at Harvard University, the nation's oldest college.

Although elected to a full professorship at Harvard, Dr. Bunche has declared only that he will accept "at a future date, bearing in mind, however, my deep interest in my responsibilities to and my work with the United Nations."

His appointment as a full professor of government was announced by Harvard on Oct. 25, but he is expected to stay with the UN at least until September, 1951.

Before going to the UN he had taught at Howard university in Washintgon.

On his trip to Norway he is accompanied by his wife.

He earned the Nobel peace award, one of the world's greatest honors, for his work as UN mediator in the Palestine crisis of 1948 and 1949.

A number of UN workers and delegates have suggested him as a mediator in the Korean and Chinese Communist crisis.

Bunche Wins Nobel Prize

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 22—(U.P.). Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator who brought the Jews and Arabs together in Palestine, Friday was awarded the Noble Peace Prize for 1950.

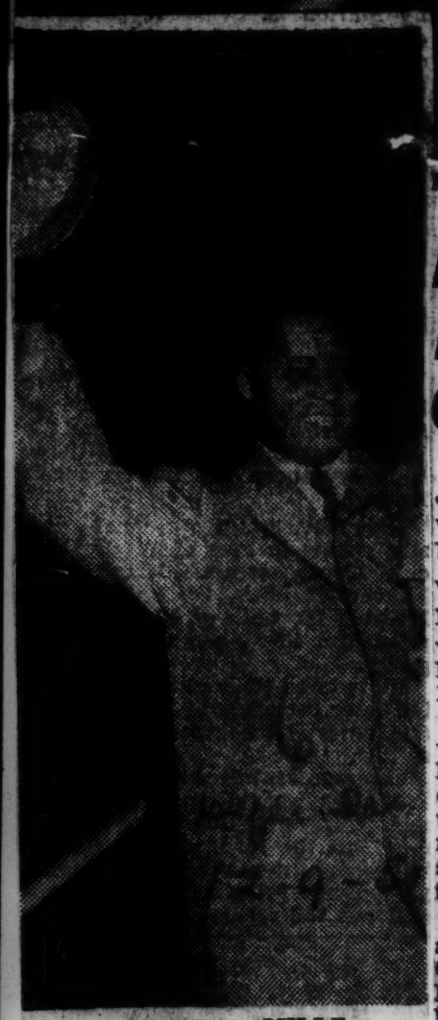
The 45-year-old peacemaker, whose grandmother was born a slave, became the first Negro ever to win the Nobel award.

Bunche received the honor for his services as United Nations Mediator in the Palestine War. He will be presented with $31,410 and a gold medal.

GUIDE TO COVER Nobel Awards

When Dr. Ralph J. Bunche becomes the first Negro to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, the Journal and Guide will be there in person. Nobel DeMille, an experienced correspondent and professional photographer, will provide complete daily coverage of the five-day ceremony from Oslo, Norway. Mr. DeMille's daily stories and pictures are coming from London, Nov. 30, Dec. 2; from Paris Dec. 3-5 and from Oslo. Dec. 7-13.

MR. AND MRS. RALPH BUNCHE



ARNOLD de MILLE

Bunche And Defenderman Off To Oslo

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations, left last week with Mrs. Bunche for Europe enroute to Oslo, Norway, where he will receive the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950 on December 10.

Also leaving by plane for Oslo, was Arnold de Mille, The Chicago Defender's New York correspondent who will cover the presentation. De Mille, and expert cameraman as well as a reporter, will send reports directly from Oslo for publication in the Defender.

Dr. and Mrs. Bunche will enjoy a pleasure tour before going to Oslo. Their first stop is Lisbon. From there they plan to go to Madrid, Paris, Rome, Berlin and reach Oslo December 7, where the Chicago Defender's New York correspondent Arnold de Mille will be on hand to greet them.

Festivities will begin upon Dr. Bunche's arrival in Oslo and continue until December 12 when he will fly to Copenhagen, Denmark. Dec. 15 and 16 he will be in Stockholm, Sweden, for a speaking engagement, and the 17 and 18 in Helsinki, Finland.

The award will be presented on the 10, and on the 19 he and Mrs. Bunche will leave for New York.

Receives Nobel Peace Prize Dec. 10

Dr. Bunche, Wife Fly to Oslo

DR. AND MRS. RALPH J. BUNCHE

. . . Harvard or the United Nations!

NEW YORK— (ANP) —Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of trusteeship, United Nations, last week boarded a plane to Oslo, Norway, where on Dec. 10, he will receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Before leaving Dr. Bunche told reporters he was not sure when he would take up his teaching duties at Harvard University, the nation's oldest college.

Although elected to a full professorship at Harvard, Dr. Bunche has declared only that he will accept "at a future date, bearing in mind, however, my deep interest in my responsibilities to and my work with the United Nations."

Dr. Bunche was announced as a full professor of government by Harvard University, Oct. 26, but he is expected to stay with the UN at least until September, 1951. Before going to the UN he had taught at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

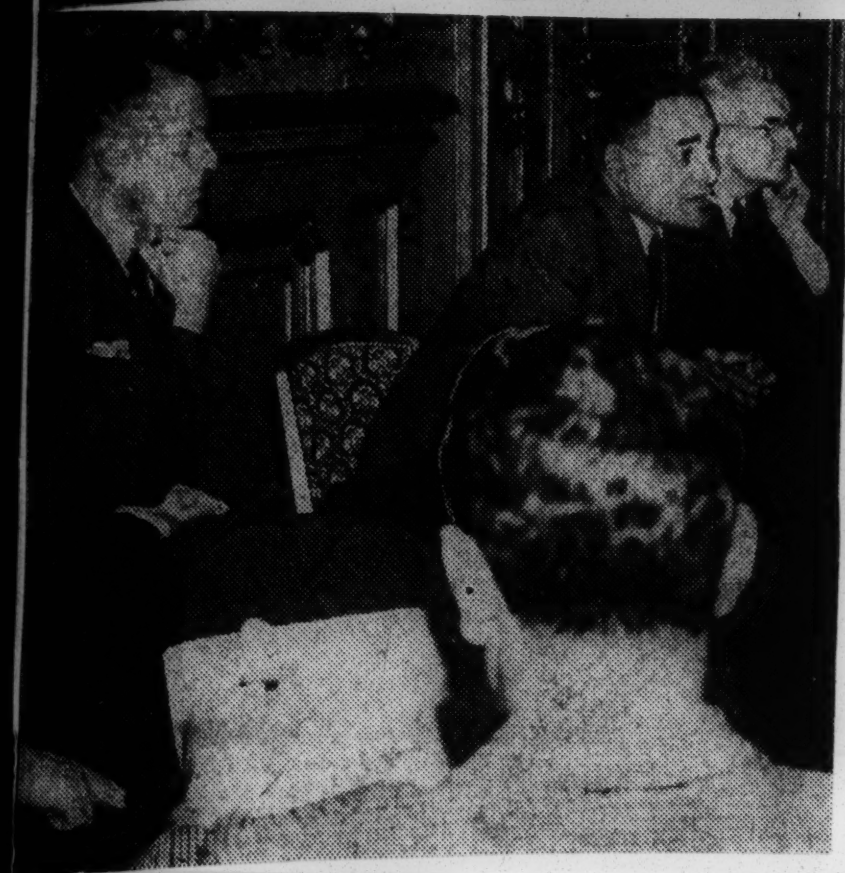
On his trip to Norway, he is accompanied by his wife. He earned the Nobel Peace Award, the world's greatest honor, for his work as UN mediator in the Palestine situation 1948 and 1949.

A number of UN workers and delegates have suggested him as a mediator in the Korean and Chinese Communist situation.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
1950 Nobel Peace Prize

Capacity Press Conference Greets Dr. Bunche In Oslo, Norway

Journal and Guide
Dat. 12-23-50 Norfolk, Va.



The photo on the left shows Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as he autographs pictures and sketches in Oslo, Norway. The picture at right portrays the eminent statesman at a press conference after he had been awarded the Nobel peace prize. On his left is William P. Snow and on his right is John J. Lund, press office officer of the U. S. Embassy.

Shown at the bottom is a Norwegian artist doing a sketch of Dr. Bunche during a press conference. Newsmen from Scandinavian countries, Italy, UP, AP, the New York Times, and the Journal and Guide were present at the conference.

Journal and Guide
Dat. 12-23-50 Norfolk, Va.

UN Mediator Cheered For Achievement

Reporter Mistaken For Hero Besieged By Bunche Admirers

By ARNOLD de MILLE

OLSO, Norway — Since Dr. Ralph J. Bunche arrived, the 420,000 inhabitants of this great Norwegian city have been stricken with a strange and unique kind of fever. It has spread over the city and mountains like an epidemic. But its reaction has been like an injection of a new type of serum, leaving its victims full of enthusiasm, hope and confidence.

They call it "The Bunche Fever."

For here in Oslo, Ralph Bunche has become an international hero. The people in the streets, the offices, the factories and on the waterfront and up in the mountains are singing his praises. Wherever he goes they gather around to see him; wherever he speaks they pack the auditorium to hear him and when his speech is broadcasted they talk about it the next day and the day after that.

* * *

SUNDAY, WHEN he received the award in the Aula Auditorium of the old building of the University of Oslo, the audience, in the presence of their most beloved King Haakon the Seventh, stood and cheered him with tears in their eyes. At the dinner given for him by the Nobel Prize Committee in the Rococco Room of the Grand Hotel on Oslo's main thoroughfare, at which most of the country's

leading statesmen and officials were present, the Prime Minister of Norway said that he had never been a part of any meeting (referring to the award presentation) where he received so much encouragement and inspiration.

"What we have seen in you today," he sad to Bunche, "has shown us a new light."

Those present at the award ceremony were touched by Bunche's acceptance speech, but were greatly moved when their King, whom they hold in the highest esteem, left his chair from the center of the auditorium, followed by the Crown Prince and Princess, proceeded to walk up the aisle where Dr. Bunche was standing, shook his hand, stood there and talked to him.

* * *

THE NEWSPAPERS carried full account of his daily activities and his speeches. The city and state officials praised him at every opportunity. They talked about his work in Palestine. his work at the United Nations, and about his calmness warm smile, soft, understanding eyes and wonderful personality.

"Mr. Bunche," (they call him Mr. Bunche) said one of the state officials, "is the greatest man in the world today."

The people in the streets, those who work in the factories, on the fishing boats and those who own small shops on side streets, say:

"Ask him, please, to give us peace in Korea today. We cannot carry on another occupation in our lives and in the lives of children. We cannot forget April 9th" (Norway was occupied by the Germans on April 9, 1940)

* * *

THE PEOPLE of Norway have become quite political-minded after the occupation, have read much about the work of Dr. Bunche and have come to know him and his family as their personal friends. This is the way the wife of one of the Nobel Committee explained it:

"The day before yesterday the people of Oslo looked forward to welcome our friend Mr. Bunche as the man who gave us peace between Palestine and Arabia. Today, we look to our friend as the only man in the world who can give us peace in Korea."

The Bunche fever is indeed contagious, for it appears that those who are in anyway identified with him, as are George Schuyler or yours truly, the only two newspaper representatives from America, are riding on the crest of the wave and are touched by the hand of Destiny guiding the fate of Ralph Bunche. We are sharing some of the spotlight with him; the doors of the city and the hearts of the people of Oslo are open to us.

* * *

ON SEVERAL occasions I have been stopped in the streets and public places and asked if I were Mr. Bunche. One instance, after having a most difficult time trying to convince a group of my own identity. a very charming young lady approached me with a flower in her hand and five or six youngsters behind her.

"If you are not Mr. Bunche," she said smiling, "please accept this flower as a token of our friendship for America and our love for Mr. Bunche, and through your newspapers give our thanks to the people of America for giving us Mr. Bunche."

"The Bunche fever" is wonderful. But to an American Negro who saw it, and was a part of it, it's truly wonderful!

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
PHILADELPHIA CITIZENS AWARD

Dr. Bunche to Get Citizens Award

from 10-15-50 Inquirer

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trustees Division and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Award, will be presented with the Philadelphia Citizens Award at the annual Christmas Cotillion on Dec. 29 in Convention Hall, it was announced yesterday by Municipal Court Judge Herbert E. Millen, general chairman of the Philadelphia Cotillion Society.

Dr. Bunche, who accepted the invitation from Circuit Court of Appeals Judge William H. Hastie, will be given the Diamond Cross of Malta, especially designed for the event.

Dignitaries from the Government and diplomatic corps have been invited to the affair, which last year drew 3000 persons when Marian Anderson, famous contralto, was honored. The Christmas Cotillion last year resulted in the gift of $3000 to Mercy-Douglass Hospital, which this year, together with the Home for Aged and Infirm, will be the chief beneficiaries.

The Committee which directs the general planning for the Cotillion is composed of Mrs. Dorothy Townes, Mrs. Rita B. Deans, Mrs. Herbert B. Millen, Mrs. Hobson Reynolds, Mrs. Rose N. Stewart, Mrs. Viola Meekins and Mrs. Hattie Henry. Mrs. Marian Gaskill again will direct the club participation, while Eugene Wayman Jones will be chairman of planning.

Although tickets for the 1950 Cotillion have not yet been printed, many requests for reservations have been received, Judge Millen said.

Nobel Peace Award 1950
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

THE CALL'S PLATFORM

The Call believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, The Call strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.

Ralph Bunche, America's Test For Democracy

Dr. Ralph Bunche , eminent statesman who mediated the differences between Israel and the New Arab State last year, has been named the 35th recipient of the Nobel Peace award. An American, the grandson of a slave, one of the world's most coveted honors is bestowed upon him before reaching the half-century mark in age. The former Howard university professor soared above such world figures as Winston Churchill, war prime minister of England; Jawharlal Nehru, prime minister of India and General George C. Marshall, secretary of defense, to become a Noble prize winner. Call 9-29-50

When Dr. Bunche, a native of Detroit, accomplished the peace mission which cost by assassination the life of his predecessor, Count Folk Bernadotte, he won world wide acclaim which may never have been his had he remained with the U. S. State Department. It was his good fortune to be loaned to the United Nations where merit instead of color ruled.

We need not quibble over the fact that Dr. Bunche is the first Negro to be even considered let alone named a Nobel Prize recipient. He is outstanding in America so far as awards of this kind are concerned. It is not necessary to try and measure the former State Department official by Negro standards of efficiency. He measures well up to what his position called for and the achievement necessary to receive a Noble prize. Kansas City, Kansas

Few figured that the American government would recognize the ability of Dr. Bunche aside from his color. They were not wrong in their judgement.

True, it is that he was offered an assistant secretary of state position, again the highest ever offered a Negro, get that, yet probably nothing compared to what Dr. Bunche could bring to the office.

Dr. Bunche declined the post for the reason he did not want to rear his family in the prejudiced atmosphere of Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, a most hurtful reflection on the country which boasts of its being "the arsenal of democracy and freedom."

It may be noted that the suggestion of Dr. Bunche being named as ambassador to Russia was neatly sidetracked despite the fact that several magazines of nationwide circulation and some great American leaders pointed out that this would be a master stroke to refute Communistic propaganda that American Negroes had no chance in the land of their birth.

America has had a chance to measure its pattern of democracy through recognizing the ability of Dr. Bunche and acting accordingly, not that this would in any way cure the evils of national discrimination, but to get started on the right road. This it has failed to do.

There would be little reason for Dr. Bunche to be buried in a U. S. State Department job when he could remain with the U. N. and be considered on a basis of merit alone. Official America, that is the government, grows very, very slowly. The officials may have knowledge of a black man's ability, but it is two to one that it will never be recognized.

In the United Nations (which is not United States dominated) there is room for those who can get a job done. Who knows but what Dr. Bunche may not be considered for the Secretary-General post of that organization?

We congratulate Dr. Bunche upon his well-earned honor as well as the Nobel Prize committee for its courage and excellent judgement in selecting the eminent American. All true Americans, regardless of creed or color, take pride in saluting a leader who has proven that color is not true test or ability or lack of it.

In his undergraduate days Dr. Bunche showed signs of scholastic excellence and great physical stamina in addition to working as a janitor between times. He made Phi Beta Kappa. His M.A. and Ph.D. degrees show his preference for sustained mental endeavor. He was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles Cum Magna Lauda (with great praise).

While technically a citizen of the United States, Dr. Bunche is truly a citizen of the world. His services could be of great use in his own country in helping mediate the great chasm between Negroes and whites, but evidently his own nation isn't willing.

While the United States may be the greatest salesman for automobiles, tractors and the like, it isn't doing the best job of selling a waiting world that it is the democracy where all people have the same opportunity for life liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It's missing its best bets by not making use of Dr. Bunche and others of his race who have great selling talents.

Bunche Unable at First to Believe He Won Prize

Inside — Full Page of Bunche Pix

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, when informed by his secretary, Mrs. Doreen Daughton, at 2:15 p.m., Friday, that he had won the Nobel peace prize for 1950 did not believe her and took the statement as a jest.

Later Wilder Foote, director of the press sc i. of the United Nations Department of Public Information, confirmed the report, but Dr. Bunche was not convinced until an official cable from Oslo, Norway, where the committee met, was handed him at 5:15 p.m.

Meanwhile the word began to spread throughout the headquarters of the UN Secretariat and a deluge of congratulatory messages began to pour in from his colleagues at Lake Success and throughout the world.

Receives News "With Humility"

The 46-year-old director of the Trusteeship Section of tre UN said:

"I received this news with deep humility, for I, more than anyone, recognize the extent to which my peace efforts in the Near East flowed from the strength of the United Nations.

"In these crucial times, when the future of all mankind hangs fatefully in the balance, it is a high privilege to be associated with the work of tr UN, man's sole hope for peace."

Son, 7, "Makes Surprise"

Among the congratulatory messages received by Dr. Bunche was a telephone call from his wife, Mrs. Ruth Bunche, who is in Boston helping their daughter, Jane, enroll in Radcliffe College.

The Bunches have another daughter, Joan, who is a sophomore at Vassar; and a 7-year-old son, Ralph Ralph Bunche Jr.

Foreign Minister Pleased

The son also telephoned his father during the afternoon, saying, "Daddy, I am making you a surprise."

A message from Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, praised Dr. Bunche for his "inexhaustible patience, resources and ingenuity," adding:

"It is a fitting tribute to a great servant of the UN and it gives renewed faith in its cause." Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP and close friend of the Nobel prize winner also sent a congratulatory telegram to him.

Acheson Expresses Delight

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, also on last Friday expressed delight on learning that Dr. Ralph Bunche had won the 1950 Nobel peace prize.

"I can think of no individual more deserving of this distinguished award," Secretary Acheson said in a statement released at the State Department. The statement continued:

"Dr. Bunche's achievement in bringing about armistice agreements between Israel and the neighboring Arab States stands as one of the first and foremost contributions of the United Nations to the peaceful settlement of International disputes.

"He took up the arduous assignment of his distinguished predecessor, Count Folke Bernadotte, in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

"His conscientious and imaginative efforts in bringing about the armistice agreement showed most clearly that where there is a genuine will to negotiate, the achievement of international peace and security is really possible."

PEACEMAKER OFF TO NORWAY TO RECEIVE NOBEL PRIZE.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations mediator in the Palestine crisis, and his wife wave from the steps of a TWA Constellation just prior to their departure for Oslo, Norway, where Dr. Bunche will receive the Nobel peace award at the formal presentation on Sunday, Dec. 10. The Nobel peace prize is awarded to the No. 1 promoter of peace in the world.—INS Photo.

Dr. Bunche To Norway To Receive Nobel Peace Prize

Flies To Oslo With His Wife For Ceremonies

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, last Monday boarded an airplane to fly to Olso, Norway where on Dec. 10, he will receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Before leaving Dr. Bunche told reporters he was not sure when he would take up his teaching duties at Harvard university, the Negro college.

Although elected to a full professorship at Harvard, Dr. Bunche has declared only that he will accept "at a future date, bearing in mind my deep interest in ... responsibilities to and in the United Nations."

Dr. Bunche was announced as a full professor of government by Harvard university, Oct. 26, but he is expected to stay with the UN at least until September, 1951. Before going to the UN he had taught at Howard university in Washington, D. C.

On his trip to Norway he is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Bunche. He earned the Noble peace award, the world's greatest honor, for his work as UN mediator in the Palestine situation in 1948 and 1949.

A number of UN workers and delegates have suggested him as a mediator in the Korean and Chinese Communist situation.

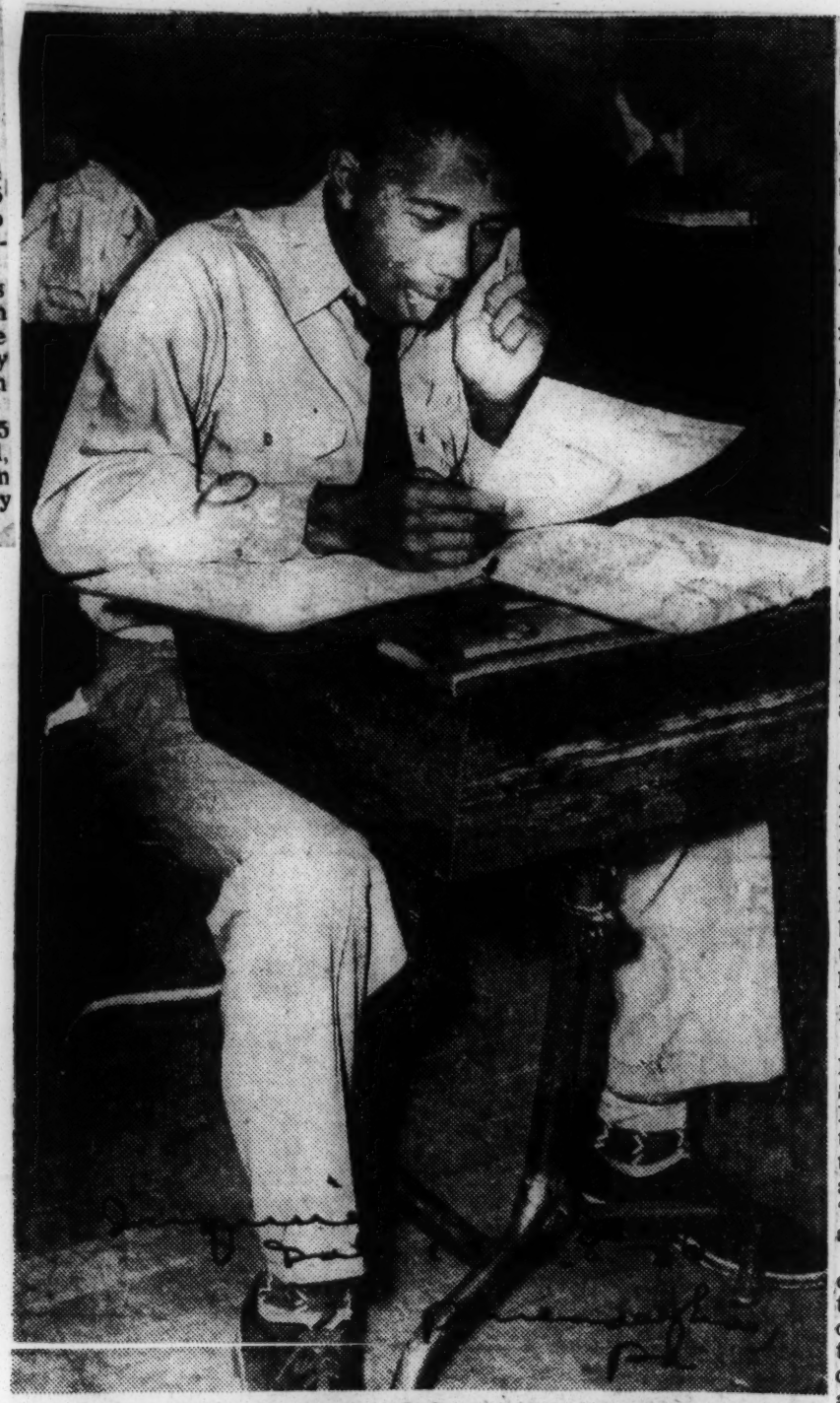
Carnegie Medal

Boy, 15, Who Saved Drowning Pal to Get Carnegie Medal

PHILADELPHIA — (NNPA) — Arnold J. Davis, 15-year-old schoolboy who saved a playmate from drowning, was among 25 heroes from 13 States honored last Friday by the Carnegie Hero Foundation Fund. Award recipients were announced after a meeting of the foundation board of directors in Pittsburgh.

A bronze medal will be presented to Davis later. The boy was recognized for his rescue of Donald Pilosky, 12, from drowning in the Delaware River. Fully clothed, Young Davis jumped into the Delaware at the Poplar St. wharf on Feb. 21, 1949, and held Pilosky above the surface until two other boys were able to pull both from the water.

Young Davis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davis of 3925 Chancellor St. His father said his son, a pupil at the Revere School, learned to swim at Coney Island at the age of only 3 months when the family resided in Brooklyn. He added that his son, an only child, "could swim as well at the age of 3 as I can now."



BOY WINS CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL

Arnold J. Davis, 15, of 3925 Chancellor st., shown at his desk at the Revere School, 36th and Chestnut sts., after receiving congratulations for being named a recipient of a Carnegie Foundation hero award.

Phila. Boy, 15, Gets Award for Heroism

A 15-year-old Philadelphia boy who saved a playmate from drowning and a young Riverside, N. J., girl who lost her life in a rescue attempt were among 25 heroes from 13 States honored yesterday by the Carnegie Hero Fund Foundation.

Award recipients were announced following a meeting of the foundation's board of directors in Pittsburgh.

Two other Pennsylvanians and another New Jersey resident also were listed.

A spokesman said that bronze medals would be presented later to Arnold J. Davis, 15, of 3925 Chancellor st., this city; James H. Woffenden, of Verona, Allegheny county, and Arthur J. Foulks, Jr., of Florence, N. J.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

Bronze medals also will be presented to Theron E. Sickler, of Route 25, Riverside, N. J., whose daughter, June, 15, died in a rescued attempt, and to the widow of Hull J. Wright, of Oakmont, Allegheny county, who lost his life trying to save several persons in a cabin cruiser that was swept over a dam.

Young Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, was recognized for the fact that, fully clothed, he jumped into the Delaware River at the Poplar st. wharf on Feb. 21, 1949, and held Donald Pilosky, 12, of 492 N. Leithgow st., above the surface until two other boys were able to pull both to the wharf. Donald fell into the river when he slipped from a piling while playing tag.

LEARNED TO SWIM EARLY

The Davis boy's father said that his son, a student at the Revere School, 36th and Chestnut sts., learned to swim at Coney Island at the age of only three months when the family resided in Brooklyn. He added that his son, an only child, "could swim as well at the age of 3 as I can now."

June Sickler, one of seven children, drowned Aug. 11, 1949, while trying to save Arthur Coley, 18, also of Route 25, Riverside. The girl held the boy above the surface of Rancocas Creek until her brother, Thomas, 10, reached their side with an inflated rubber tube. Exhausted, the girl sank beneath the surface in 20 feet of water and her body was not recovered until 15 minutes later. The boy was revived on shore.

Foulks, now 22, was honored for saving four teen-age Florence, N. J., boys whose rowboat had capsized in the Delaware about 75 yards offshore on April 11, 1949. Foulks, when no boats were found available, swam out with a rope, attached it to the rowboat, to which the boys were clinging, and towed it ashore.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

School Supt. Herold Hunt presenting $100 Tribune hero awards to Gerald Best (left) and Joseph Wyatt in Dunbar Trade school. Right: Philip Maxwell, who addressed assembly.

2 Heroes of Fire Presented Newspaper's $100 Award

Trade School Students, 18 and 21, Broke Into Locked Apartment to Rescue 2 of 3 Children

CHICAGO—(NNPA)—For their courage in braving smoke and flame to rescue two small children left unattended in a locked and blazing apartment, Gerald Best, 18, and Joseph Wyatt, 21, students at the Dunbar Trade and Vocational School, last Tuesday were given a Chicago newspaper's $100 monthly civilian hero award for March.

Wyatt, an ex-GI, served 13 months in Korea. Best is studying painting and decorating, and Wyatt is learning to be an automobile mechanic.

Wyatt was leaving the school's auditorium about 11 a.m., March 1, when he noticed smoke pouring from a rear second story flat in an apartment building at 4358 Champlain Ave. He and his companion raced to the building to warn its occupants.

When they found the rear entrance locked, with no one responding to their hammering, they ran to the front. An excited woman told them two small children were alone in the flat upstairs. The students ran through her apartment to the rear stairway.

The door of the apartment was locked. They kicked it open. A cloud of smoke burst out.

Second Victim Died

Wyatt remained at the door while Best pulled his overcoat over his head and groped his way through the smoke. He found Lester Wilson, 3 months old, in a crib. He picked up the child, handed it to Watt, who in turn carried it down to waiting spectators.

Best returned to the room. He found a blazing bed and picked up Levorn King, 2, a cousin of the Wilsons. The students took the children to Provident Hospital in Wyatt's automobile. Levorn died later that day of third-degree burns.

Didn't Know About 3rd Child

The heroes, like the neighbors, did not know that the King boy was visiting the home of Mrs. Craig Wilson and consequently were unaware that a third child was in the apartment. Firemen later found the body of Lester Wilson, 3. The discovery was made after the fire was extinguished.

HEROES OF FIRE RESCUE GET $100 TRIBUNE AWARD

Students Are Praised During Assembly

Superintendent of Schools Herold C. Hunt yesterday presented checks for $100 each, representing Chicago Tribune civilian hero awards for March, to Gerald Best, 18, and Joseph Wyatt, 21, Dunbar Trade school students who rescued two small children from a fire in a locked apartment at 4356 Champlain av., March 1.

Dr. Hunt made the presentations in the presence of 800 of the student body. Clifford Campbell introduced Atty. Sidney P. Brown, master of ceremonies, who in turn asked civic, business, educational and professional leaders to rise. Joseph H. Wirfs, 4th division marshal, represented the fire department.

Philip Maxwell, of THE TRIBUNE, addressed the assembly.

Tower Above Dr. Hunt

Young Best and young Wyatt, standing left and right of the superintendent of schools—and each towering 2 inches above Hunt, who is 5 feet, 11 inches tall—smiled modestly as Dr. Hunt told those gathered to honor them that "Webster defines an act of heroism as 'one of courage, of bravery or of unselfishness'." He added that these heroes "surely fill those qualifications."

Hunt also handed the young men medals given by the school faculty for their act, a cash award for each from Dr. Metz Lochard, editor of the Chicago Globe, and $25 bonds each from the South Center Department store, the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, and the Metropolitan Mutual Assurance company.

Work for Scholarships

Both the young Negroes, Wyatt, ex-G.I. who lives at 9514 Perry av., and served 13 months in Korea, and Best, of 435 E. 48th st., said they intend to use the money for the higher education they hope to obtain. Each said he is working for a scholarship.

Each hopes to do something in football. Wyatt has played fullback for Dunbar; Best is a tackle.

The Chicago Tribune civilian hero award of $100 a month, supplementing 30 years of such awards to fire, police, and coast guard personnel during which time more than $33,000 has been given, was originated last November. It is awarded in recognition of persons who have put themselves in great personal danger above and beyond the call of the duty of citizenship.

Best [left] and Wyatt

2 STUDENTS WIN $100 CIVILIAN HERO AWARDS

For their courage in braving smoke and flames to rescue two small children left unattended in a locked and blazing apartment, two students of the Dunbar Trade and Vocational school are winners of THE TRIBUNE'S $100 monthly civilian hero award for March.

They are Gerald Best, 18, of 435 E. 48th st., and Joseph Wyatt, 21, of 9514 Perry av. Both are Negroes. Wyatt, an ex-GI, served 13 months in Korea. Both are seniors. Best is studying painting and decorating and Wyatt is learning to be an automobile mechanic.

Race to Warn Occupants

Wyatt was leaving the school's auditorium at 4401 St. Lawrence av. about 11 a. m. March 1 when he noticed smoke pouring from a rear second story flat in an apartment building at 4358 Champlain av. He called attention of the firse to his companion and the two raced to the building to warn its occupants.

When they found the rear entrance locked with no one responding to their hammering, they ran to the front. An excited woman told them two small children were alone in the flat upstairs. The students ran thru her apartment to the rear stairway.

The door of the apartment was locked. They kicked at it until it flew open. A cloud of smoke burst out.

Gropes Way Thru Smoke

Best said he cautioned Wyatt the children to Provident hospital returned from a nearby grocery to remain at the door while he pulled his overcoat about his head and groped his way thru the smoke. He found Lester Wilson, 3 months old, in a crib. He picked up the child and went back to the door and handed the child to Wyatt who in turn carried it down to waiting spectators.

Best returned to the room. He found a blazing bed and picked up Levorn King, 2, a cousin of the Wilsons. The students took made about the time Mrs. Wilson been shopping.

Body Found by Firemen

The heroes, like the neighbors, did not know that the King boy was visiting the home of Mrs. Craig Wilson and consequently were unaware that a third child was in the apartment. Firemen later found the body of Lester Wilson, 3. The discovery was made after the fire was extinguished. Chief Thomas Finnan of the 4th division had the highest praise for the students as did Clifford Campbell, director of the school. The fire department completed even before firemen arrived.

Nobel Literary Prize

Mississippian Wins—

William Faulkner Is Awarded 1949 Nobel Literary Prize

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Nov. 10—(AP)—The 1949 Nobel literary prize, withheld last fall, was awarded Friday to William Faulkner, of Oxford, Miss., author of the best-selling "Sanctuary," "Intruder In The Dust," and other novels of the South.

Bertrand Russell, 78, British philosopher, mathematician and moralist who is now on a lecture tour in the United States, received the 1950 literary award "in recognition of his many-sided and significant writings, in which he appeared as a champion of humanity and freedom of thought."

The award of this year's honors was completed with the announcement of physics and chemistry prizes.

Prof. Cecil Frank Powell, 46, of Britain's Bristol University, won the physics prize forhis development of a simple photographic method to probe the secrets of the atom nucleus and his discoveries regarding mesons, the particles that are believed to hold the nucleus together.

German Team Wins

A German teacher-pupil team —Prof. Otto Diels, 74, and Prof. Kurt Alder, 48—was awarded the Nobel chemistry prize for joint work in 1927-28 on the discovery of the Dien synthesis, a method by which odors and complicated chemical compounds can be produced artificially.

Faulkner's prize is worth $30,007. The others are worth $31,715, with Diels and Alder splitting that amount.

Swedish King Gustaf VI will present the awards at a ceremony here Dec. 10. That is the 50th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite, whose fortune provides the prizes. In the 50 years, Germany leads all the rest in the total, number of winners, with 46. The U. S. is second, with 43.

The winners' reaction varied from elation to concern over taxes.

Faulkner told an interviewer who went to see him on his Mississippi farm: "When I receive formal notification from the Nobel Foundation I'll let the newspapers have a statement. And I'll take a couple of days to prepare it."

The delay in making a literary award for 1949 was caused by a deadlock in the Swedish Academy. The members were unable to choose between Italian Philosopher Benedetto Croce and Winston Churchill.

South At Bay

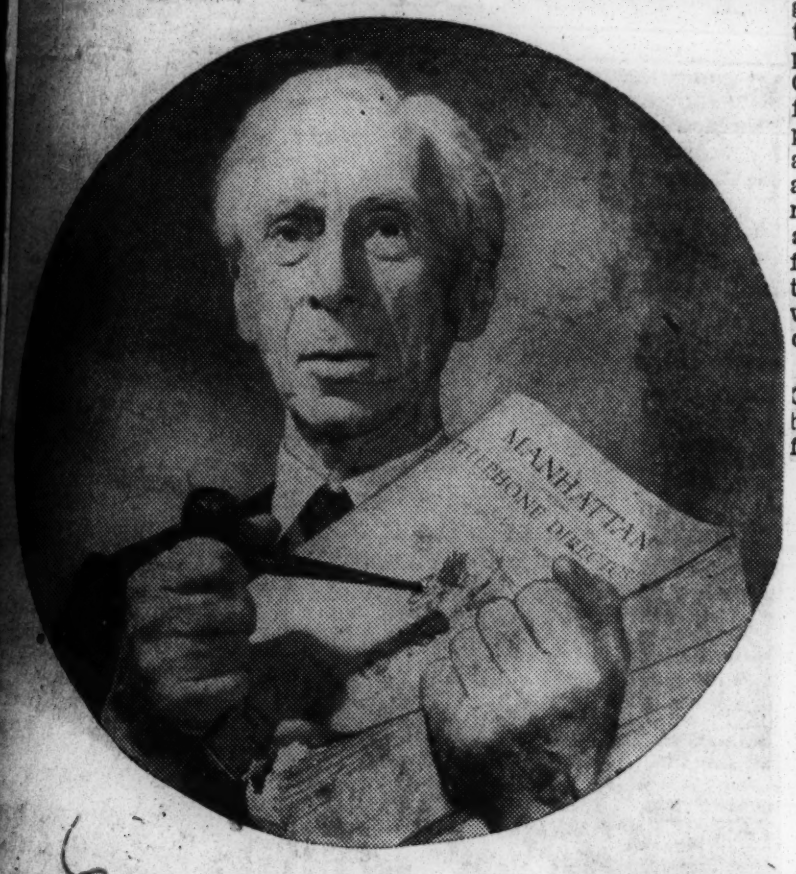
The 53-year-old Faulkner was cited "for his powerful and artistically independent contribution to the new American novel." His South is not one of moonlight and magnolias. It is a region haunted and at bay, but still clinging to its heritage.

He is the fourth American to receive a Nobel prize in some field this year and also the fourth American in the 50-year history of the Nobel Foundation to win the literary prize.

Previous Nobel literary prizes have gone to American novelists Sinclair Lewis and Pearl S. Buck and Playwright Eugene O'Neill.

NEW YORK CLOSE-UP

By TEX McCRARY and JINX FALKENBURG



Mancuso-Fotopress

1950 NOBEL-PRIZE WINNER, philosopher, mathematician and unyielding skeptic, Bertrand (Lord) Russell contends: "The plain truth is very plain, indeed. If all you want is the truth, you will find far more in this telephone book than in all the books ever written on philosophy" . . .

Twice near death, Bertrand Russell at seventy-eight seems spry enough to outdistance the late George Bernard Shaw. Two years ago, he survived the crash of a plane off Norway—twenty-one fellow passengers and crew were killed, but Lord Russell swam around in a heavy overcoat, determined neither to die nor to miss a scheduled lecture date. Finally picked up, he was handed a huge slug of brandy and bundled into bed:

"The only reason I was put to bed," he insists, "was that all my clothes were soaking, and out of bed I would have had to stand around naked. Some kind Norwegian offered me his pajamas, and I accepted, along with the brandy. That, I believe, is one of the few ways you can get a brandy on Sunday in Norway." . . .

The man who has probed the business of living so deeply, and sometimes just jabbed it with a needle, was near death another time on the other side of the earth:

"People ask me why I have traveled to the ends of the earth. I have a simple answer—because I was *offered jobs* there. On this occasion, I was in Peking, China, for a series of lectures."

That series he missed, stricken with pneumonia. His doctors told reporters he would not last the night. Japanese reporters took the doctors' word, filed their obituaries to Tokyo, and went home. Next time Lord Russell visited Tokyo, he had prepared for the reporters, who besieged him at the railroad station, little cards which read:

"Lord Russell, having been dead for some time, has no statement to issue to the press."

He has never been able to resist the temptation to jab a ripe target—and among his targets are the groups who blocked his appointment to the College of the City of New York. Offered a professorship at C. C. N. Y., he was promptly and violently attacked as an exponent of trial marriage, among other intellectual misdemeanors. So thunderous were the attackers that Russell's great friend, Albert Einstein, was moved to write: "Great spirits have always found opposition from mediocrities." . . .

Even though the courts directed C. C. N. Y. not to employ Russell, he held his tongue—until, in the flyleaf of one of his new books, he insisted that the publisher list one more item after his awards and previous books:

"Judicially pronounced unworthy to be professor of philosophy, City College of New York, 1940."

Says Russell: "I was in a mood to pillory them, once and for all!"

During World War I, another judge angrily hurled a six-month sentence at him, punishment for a magazine article he had written about conscription:

"I didn't serve the full term, you know . . . I was let out in four and a half months, for Good Behavior. That meant that I ate my meals regularly and didn't resist the guards. I was working on a book at the time, 'Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy.' That is when I learned that Good Behavior is really very simple—in prison."

Thrice married, his views on marriage have shocked many people. His favorite capsule code is: "You should never have too much respect for *anybody!*"

He explains that: "Too much respect for anything interferes with the progress of truth. I hate adulation of any sort, because it keeps old-fashioned, finished things and people around long after they should have been set aside." . . .

Cautiously, for fear of reprisal, we ventured a question: "Lord Russell, how do you feel now that *you* are a target for respect and even adulation, as a Nobel Prize-winner?"

Nine men receive Nobel prize grants

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 11—(AP)—Nine men were presented Nobel prizes yesterday at resplendent twin ceremonies here and in Oslo, Norway. It was the 54th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite and creator of the awards.

Winners of the prizes, totaling nearly $200,000 in cash and representing the world's foremost honors for contributions to humanity, included four Americans:

Mississippi Novelist William Faulkner, awarded the 1949 literature prize, $30,007.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the first Negro ever to be so honored, who received the $31,674 peace prize for his work as United Nations mediator during the Palestine War.

DR. PHILIP S. HENCH and Dr. Edward C. Kendall, of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., $10,571 each for their research in hormones, including the discovery of cortisone, a powerful agent in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The other recipients—two Britons, two Germans and a Swiss—were:

British Philosopher Bertrand Russell, 1950 prize for literature, $31,715.

Prof. Cecil F. Powell, of Britain's Bristol University, physics prize, $31,715, for his work on cosmic rays.

Dr. Otto Diels and Prof. Kurt Adler, German teacher-student team who shared the $31,715 chemistry prize for their discovery of the dien synthesis, a method to produce odors and complicated chemical compounds artificially.

Dr. Tadesuz Reichstein, of the University of Basel, Switzerland, who received $10,571 along with Dr. Hench and Dr. Kendall in the three-man medical award.

Nobel Prizes Given to 9 Men From 4 Nations

Presentations Are Made to Faulkner, Dr. Bunche and 2 Other Americans

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10 (AP)—Nobel prizes worth nearly $200,000 and inestimable prestige were presented today to nine men from four nations for outstanding services to mankind.

Four of those receiving the fiftieth anniversary awards were Americans. Others honored here and at Oslo, Norway, were two Britons, two Germans and a Swiss.

In the grand auditorium of the Stockholm concert hall, King Gustaf VI of Sweden handed a 1949 prize of $30,007 in literature to William Faulkner, author-farmer of Oxford, Miss., who was wearing white tie and tails for the first time in his fifty-three years of life.

King Haakon VII of Norway was present at a similar ceremony at Oslo, where Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro ever to be so honored, received the 1950 peace prize for his work as a United Nations mediator during the Palestine war. In accepting his award, worth $31,674, Dr. Bunche said: "May there be in our time, at long last, full peace."

Two other Americans, Dr. Phillip S. Hench and Dr. Edward C. Kendall, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., shared prizes in medicine at the Stockholm ceremony. They received $10,571 each, along with Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein of the University of Basel, Switzerland, for their research in hormones, including the discovery of cortisone, an agent in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The 1950 prize winner in literature was Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, who received $31,715. The 1949 prize, which Mr. Faulkner reecived today, was withheld last year because Nobel authorities could not agree on a winner. His works, about people in his own Mississippi, include such novels as "Intruder in the Dust" and "Sanctuary."

Professor Cecil F. Powell, of Bristol Unievrsity, England, was the winner of the $31,715 physics prize for his work on cosmic rays. Dr. Otto Diels and Prof. Kurt Adler, the two Germans who shared the $31,715 chemistry prize, were chosen for the discovery of the dien synthesi, a method by which odors and complex chemical compounds can be produced artifically.

Most of the members of the Swedish royal family were in the glittering Stockholm concert hall, along with about 1,800 of the nearly 3,000 specially-invited guests. These included about forty previous and new recipients of the prizes, which have been awarded since Dec. 10, 1901, from a fund set up by the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite.

The ceremony here marked the debut of television in Sweden and many of the guests who overflowed into adjoining halls and nearby buildings watched the proceedings on specially installed television screens.

2 KINGS HONOR FOUR AMERICAN NOBEL WINNERS

$200,000 in Prizes Paid 9 at Stockholm and Oslo

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10 (AP)—Nobel prizes worth nearly $200,000 were presented today to nine men from four nations for outstanding services to mankind.

Three of those receiving the 50th anniversary awards here were Americans. Others honored were two Britons, two Germans, and a Swiss. In Olso, Norway, the ninth winner, Dr. Ralph Bunche, American Negro, received the peace prize of $31,674.08 from King Haakon.

The ceremonies here marked the debut of television in Sweden, and many of the guests who overflowed into adjoining halls and nearby buildings watched the proceedings on specially installed television screens.

King Hands Prize to Yank

In the Stockholm Concert hall, Sweden's King Gustaf VI personally handed a 1949 prize of $30,007 for literature to William Faukner, the author-farmer of Oxford, Miss., who was wearing white tie and tails for the first time in his 53 years of life.

Two other Americans—Dr. Phillip S. Hench and Dr. Edward C. Kendall of the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn.—shared prizes for medicine in the Stockholm ceremonies. They received $10,571 each, along with Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein of the University of Basel, Switzerland, for their research in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The 1950 prize for literature went to Bertrand Russell, British philoscfer, who received $31,715. The 1949 prize—which Faulkner received today—was withheld last year because Nobel authorities could not agree on a winner. His works, about people in his own Mississippi, include such novels as "Intruder in the Dust" and "Sanctuary."

Briton Wins Physics Award

Prof. Cecil F. Powell of Bristol [England] university, was t he winner of the $31,715 physics prize for his work on cosmic rays. Dr. Otto Diels and Prof. Kurt Adler, the two Germans who share the $31,715 chemistry prize, were chosen for the discovery of the dien synthesis, a method by which odors and complex chemical compounds can be produced artificially.

Most of the members of the Swedish royal family were in the glittering Stockholm concert hall, along with 1,800 of the nearly 3,000 specially - invited guests. These included about 40 previous and new recipients of the prizes, which have been awarded since Dec. 10, 1901, out of funds left by the late Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite.

Hailed as Unrivaled Novelist

Faulkner, who gave his profession as "farmer" when he arrived yesterday with his daughter, Jill, 17, was hailed by Dr. Gustaf Hellstroem of the prize awarding Swedish academy as the "unrivalled master of all living British and American novelists, as a deep psychologist," and as "the great epic writer of the American south."

"None of his colleagues possesses his fantastic, imaginative powers and ability to create characters," Dr. Hellstroem said.

Following this tribute, the slight and graying writer who prefers farming and hunting to fame, walked slowly up to King Gustaf amid the fanfare of a symphony orchestra.

METAL DUST PERILS LUNGS

Siderosis is a lung disease affecting men working in air-carrying metal dusts.

6 1950

Nobel Prize 1950-Medicine

HOPE BROUGHT TO SUFFERERS

Two Americans, Swiss Share Nobel Prize for Cortisone

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 26 (UP).—Two Americans and a Swiss, whose discovery of the hormone cortisone has brought hope to millions of sufferers from rheumatic and other painful ailments, were jointly awarded the 1950 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine Thursday night.

Dr. Edward C. Kendall, 64, and Dr. Philip S. Hench, 54, of the Mayo Foundation of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. Tadeus Reichstein, 53, of the University of Basle, Switzerland, were given the 164,303 kroner ($31,718) award.

The award came less than five weeks after the award of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator, for his mediation of the Palestine war.

The awards for chemistry, literature and physics are still to come.

The Carolean Institute of Stockholm makes the physiology and medicine award.

News of the award reached Dr. Hench at Cobh, Ireland, where he was waiting to sail for New York Friday in the liner America after an Irish vacation.

"This is the best news of my career," Hench said. "It will be great news for Professor Kendall. We worked hard in our field but we never thought the day would come when we would carry off such a high award for our labors."

Reichstein, who received the news in Basle, said he was now concentrating on finding a way to produce cortisone more abundantly and more cheaply.

Kendall and Hench were the forty-third and forty-fourth Americans to win Nobel Prizes since the awards were started fifty years ago by means of a grant of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite. They were the twelfth and thirteenth Americans to win the prize for medicine.

The Americans and Reichstein, working independently, announced the discovery of what is now called cortisone at about the same time in the early summer of 1949.

They opened a dramatic new chapter in the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis and other ailments.

Cortisone, a hormone derived from the adrenal gland which sits on the kidney, has enabled bedridden sufferers from crippling arthritis to move long-stiffened joints after a few injections.

Since its earliest use, cortisone therapy has been widened to include other painful maladies and scientists say it holds great promise when it becomes abundantly available.

WIN NOBEL PRIZE FOR CORTISONE AND ACTH WORK

Fri. 10-27-50

Two Mayo Doctors Share Award with Swiss

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two Mayo clinic doctors and a Swiss were named joint winners of the 1950 Nobel prize in medicine tonight for work on two hormones promising relief to millions of sufferers from rheumatoid arthritis.

The winners are Dr. Philip S. Hench and Dr. Edward C. Kendall, both of the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn., and Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein, professor of chemistry at the University of Basel, Switzerland.

The award recognizes their work on cortisone and ACTH, which have brought the promise of relief to millions suffering from

Reichstein [left], Hench, and Kendall [right].

rheumatoid arthritis. Their work also promises aid to sufferers from rheumatic fever, gout, asthma, certain eye inflammations, psoriasis and leukemia.

Medical Sensation

Rheumatoid arthritis, one of the worst forms of arthritis, causes great pain and often leaves joints twisted and backs bent. The researches brought astonishing results and caused a medical sensation.

The three doctors were credited with having made the greatest contributions to the discovery of cortisone. This is produced by the adrenal cortex, a caplike gland atop the kidneys which scientists believe may hold the key to many of life's processes.

The prize money, totaling $31,715, will be presented to them in Stockholm on Dec. 10, at what is expected to be the most colorful Nobel ceremony since the Nobel Foundation was established 50 years ago.

Distinguished in Research

Dr. Kendall, 64, a native of South Norwalk, Conn., has won numerous distinctions for his research. Dr. Hench, 54, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., likewise had been honored for his outstanding achievements in the past.

Kendall discovered the hormone cortisone a decade ago, but for years little was known about its possible uses because it was difficult to make. Dr. Hench was studying rheumatoid arthritis at the Mayo clinic at that time. Lack of cortisone in quantity delayed clinical tests for several years.

Dr. Reichstein's work has brought new hope to sufferers from Addison's disease, arthritis and other maladies. Born in Wloclawek, Poland, 53 years ago, he has lived in Switzerland most of his life.

The 1950 NOBEL PRIZE - (MEDICINE)

Two Americans Share Nobel Medicine Prize

Post-Journal

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 26 (U.P.)—Two Americans and a Swiss, whose discovery of the hormone cortisone has brought hope to millions of sufferers from rheumatic and other painful ailments, were jointly awarded the 1950 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine tonight. Fri. 10-27-50

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The award came less than five weeks after the award of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro educator, for his mediation of the Palestine war.

The awards for chemistry, literature and physics still are to come.

The Carolean Institute of Stockholm, which makes the physiology and medicine prize, announced:

"The Carolean Institute has decided to award the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine for 1950 jointly to Dr. Philip S. Hench, Rochester; Prof. Edward C. Kendall, Rochester, and Prof. Tadeus Reichstein, Basle, for their discoveries regarding the hormones of adrenal cortex, their structure and biological effects."

News of the award reached Dr. Hench at Cobh, Ireland, where he was waiting to sail for New York tomorrow in the liner America after an Irish vacation.

"This is the best news of my career," Hench said. "It will be great news for Prof. Kendall. We worked hard in our field but we never thought the day would come when we would carry off such a high award for our labors."

Reichstein, who received the news in Basle, said he now was concentrating on finding a way to produce cortisone more abundantly and more cheaply.

was awarded jointly Thursday to two Mayo Clinic doctors and a Swiss professor for their work on two hormones that relieve rheumatoid arthritis and open a new field of research on other diseases.

The winners are Dr. Edward C. Kendall, 64, chief of the biochemistry laboratory of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Philip S. Hench, 54, head of a Mayo Clinic medical section, and Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein, 53, professor of chemistry at the University of Basel. They will divide prize money of 164,303 crowns ($31,715).

The official citation said the prize was awarded "for their discoveries regarding the hormones of the adrenal cortex, their structure and biological effects."

Cortisone and ACTH are the hormones—cell secretions that stimulate the activity of cells elsewhere in the body—on which the three have specialized.

In addition to work at the clinic, Dr. Hench and Dr. Kendall are ooth professors in the Mayo Foundation, which is part of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota's medical department. Part of their cortisone research was carried on with university funds. Dr. Reichstein has worked independently in Basel.

The award marks the third time in 50 years that the medical prize—financed by the Nobel Foundation under the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite — has been divided among three men.

DOCTORS JOINTLY WIN NOBEL PRIZE

Times-Progress

Work with Two Hormones Given Recognition

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By GUSTAV SVENSSON
(The Associated Press)

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 26 — The 1950 Nobel prize in medicine